

THE TIMES
Tomorrow

Work...
George Walden, MP, on the unwillingness of top people to get on their bikes

... and play...
The Times Guide to the World Athletics Championships

Birds...
Philip Howard looks at the birds down his way of a father

Helen Mason meets fathers cut off from their children

War...
Sri Lanka's Parliament debates the riots

... game...
The draw for the semi-final of the NatWest Cricket Trophy

Right or wrong...
The Gillick judgment gives courts more rights than parents over children. Is this as it should be?

Conviction of 34 in IRA trial

The judge in Belfast's IRA trial has convicted 34 of the 38 defendants and cleared three. Mr Justice Basil Kelly continued detailing the evidence of Christopher Black, the Provisional IRA "supergrass", on whose word the charges were brought

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US sends flour to Sri Lanka

The United States is sending 30,000 tonnes of wheat flour to Sri Lanka after a plea by Colombo for aid to relieve food shortages caused by the riots

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Dollar struggle

Heavy intervention on world currency markets by the central banks of five leading countries only partly succeeded in checking the rise of the dollar

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Cell pressure

Prisoners awaiting trial are marched during exercise at a London police station forced by prison overcrowding to keep two men in single cells

Page 2

Golfer 'serious'

Jack Newton, the Australian golfer who lost an arm when he walked into an aircraft propeller, is in a "very serious" condition after abdominal surgery

Beith heads Liberal lists for deputy chief

By John Winder

Four Liberal MPs are seen as possible contenders of the party assembly decides in September that Mr David Steel should have an elected deputy. The "I" may be a big one, for some MPs were arguing yesterday that the assembly discussions might well lead to a quite different future strategy.

Some see the creation of the posts of deputy leader, and chairman, as an over-generous provision of chiefs with so few "Indians" in Parliament; even though the Parliamentary Liberal Party now numbers 17, the largest since the Second World War.

The four front runners must be headed by Mr Alan Beith, Liberal Chief Whip for more than seven years, who has the advantage of having stood in for Mr Steel since he took an enforced rest some weeks ago.

Other MPs with a good chance would be Mr David Penhaligon, MP for Tiverton, Mr Russell Johnston, MP for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, while the fourth possibility is Mr Cyril Smith, MP for Rochdale.

Mr Smith will be presenting the motion, which would make the election of a deputy leader possible, to a strategy commission, meeting in advance of the Liberal Assembly, at Harrogate, on September 19. The

Labour explosion yet to come; a profile of Mother Teresa of Calcutta

Arab Aviation, pages 11-14: A four-page Special Report looks at the Arab airlines following their oil-funded spending spree on aircraft and technology over the past decade

Books, page 7

Anthony Quinton surveys the riotous lives of MPs in the seventeenth century. Kay Dick reviews a life of Pasternak and Rory Coonan looks at photographs of Tibet before the Chinese arrived

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Three killed as jet crashes off Gibraltar

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The crew of three were killed when an RAF Canberra jet bomber crashed into the sea shortly after taking off from Gibraltar yesterday. The aircraft was on its way back to its base at RAF Wyton, in Huntingdonshire, after taking part in exercises.

A special study is to be put in train by the Treasury and a full report is expected to go to the National Economic Development Council in the late autumn. It seems certain to signal the start of a major debate with business and trade union leaders intent on influencing long-term job-creation policies.

Mr Lawson, who chaired

the meeting

expressed his keen desire for his department, rather than the National Economic Development Office, to take the lead in any discussion on the generation of jobs. The Government would produce a paper on the theme of "Where will the new jobs come from?"

The Confederation of British Industry, whose latest survey of manufacturing this week suggested that the recovery continues to be slow and patchy, will take the opportunity of Mr Lawson's paper to reiterate employers' concentration on the rate of cost competitiveness in curbing the rate of unemployment and in creating new jobs.

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TUC will drop boycott of Tebbitt and test the ice, Murray predicts

By Paul Rostledge, Labour Editor

The TUC will drop its boycott of contacts with Mr Norman Tebbitt, the Secretary of State for Employment, in a move to test government intentions towards the unions. Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, predicted yesterday.

In an interview with *The Times* conducted after publication of the preliminary agenda for the September TUC conference in Blackpool, he said: "We have to be free to go in and test the ice."

"That is why it is important that we should go and talk to Mr Tebbitt about his union legislation, not only about those proposals but to try to make a judgment about the attitude of the Government."

"It is the one way to find out what they are thinking and what they are intending to do just what they are saying. We may fail. We may find the frost is still there, in which case I would not see much advantage to the TUC in merely slithering about the ice. But we have got to find out."

Militant engineering white-collar workers are urging next month's conference to reject "any" discussion with the

Government on the subject of anti-union legislation, "but after a close vote on the TUC General Council, Mr Murray believes there will be a substantial majority for lifting the ban on talks with Mr Tebbitt."

The minister had invited the TUC for discussions on his recent White Paper on democracy in the unions. That envisaged compulsory secret ballots for internal union elections and the removal of legal immunity from strikes which have not been sanctioned by a ballot of those involved.

But the issue on which the TUC hopes to make some headway is the Minister's controversial proposal to make the operation of trade union political funds subject to a ballot every ten years. On that point they believe Mr Tebbitt is still open to persuasion.

Mr Murray is also confident that a move by the National Graphical Association to get the TUC out of the National Economic Development Council will be defeated. "It is a balance of advantage to be in NEDdy," he said. "Like going to

the Union of the unemployed?"

• The TUC is to try to win back the 1,500,000 "lost comrades" who have left unions in the last four years. A motion before congress next month, and almost certain to be passed, will aim to issue special TUC cards to former trade unionists who are unemployed.

The "Union of the unemployed" is proposed in a resolution from the National Union of Journalists.

Getting ready to talk, page 8

Judge convicts 34 of IRA terror crimes

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Thirty-four people had been convicted of terrorist crimes on the word of a Provisional IRA supergrass yesterday when the Belfast Crown Court judge ended the second day of his judgment in Ireland's longest trial.

Mr Justice Basil Kelly cleared three of the 38 defendants implicated by Christopher Black. Today he will deal with the one remaining man accused of murdering the Maze prison's deputy governor in 1978.

Those convicted on the 11th day of the trial included the youngest defendant, aged 20, and the oldest, Mrs Rose Harvey, a 71-year-old grandmother, who allowed her home to be used by the IRA.

Others convicted included Gerald Loughlin, officer commanding the Provisionals' Third Battalion, Tobias McMahon, an explosives expert, and Kevin Mulgrew, the leader of an active service unit.

The public gallery was crowded as Mr Justice Kelly went through Mr Black's evidence

Tourists not deterred by typhoid

While some holidaymakers cut short their stay on the Greek Island of Kos because of the typhoid outbreak and flew back to Britain, others were flying out to begin their holidays yesterday.

So far official figures have 12 confirmed typhoid cases and 12 suspected, but hospitals in Britain say that the numbers are higher. Most of the cases involve people who stayed at the Ramira Beach Hotel on the island early in June.

One holiday firm, Thomson, said yesterday that six of their 90 clients staying at the hotel had cut short their holiday, but more than 20 other people were flying out after being given the option of cancelling with a full refund.

The Department of Health said yesterday that thousands of holidaymakers did not realize that vaccinations were recommended for most parts of the Mediterranean, including Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Turkey and North Africa.

But travel agents may not always pass on the recommendation to those booking holidays, the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) admitted.

"We have to advise the necessary vaccinations," an Abta spokesman said, referring to those diseases, like yellow fever, against which protection is compulsory to enter certain countries.

In Bristol, Doctors said yesterday that there was a shortage of typhoid vaccine and hundreds of families planning holidays abroad had been unable to get their prescriptions filled.

• Public health authorities in Madrid said yesterday that outbreaks of typhoid fever and legionnaires' disease in eastern Spain were under control (a Madrid Correspondent writes).

The loophole is particularly damaging to women in industries where they monopolise one job, and therefore cannot compare their wages with those of a man.

In Murcia four elderly patients in a psychiatric hospital have died of typhoid fever during the past week. The hospital's water supply became contaminated as the result of a broken water main.

Understanding typhoid, page 8

Man to be questioned on dead girl

By Arthur Osman

A man arrested in Bristol on a theft charge is to be interviewed by Leicestershire detectives taking part in the Caroline Hogg murder inquiry.

However, a senior police officer said yesterday: "We are going all over the country seeing people on various aspects of the hunt, so too much importance should not be attached to this."

It is understood that the man, aged about 27, is a long distance lorry driver and lives in Co Durham.

In Edinburgh, where Caroline Hogg, aged five, disappeared on July 8 - her body was found on July 18 near Twycross, Leicestershire - the police said they were renewing an appeal for an Asian family group, which had been in a swing park in Potobello at about the time the child was there to come forward.

Two officers of the Lothian and Borders police have returned from West Germany after seeing Herr Fritz Witte, a schoolteacher.

Research group head named

Professor Sir Douglas Hague, who is to be the new chairman of the Social Science Research Council. He is an adviser to the Prime Minister, head of the strategic unit at the Oxford Centre for Management Studies and co-author of *Textbook of Economic Theory*. His appointment coincides with the SSRC's decision to rename itself the Economic and Social Research Council at the prompting of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education. The professor succeeds Mr Michael Posner.

Satellite links for ships in £350m scheme

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Inmarsat, the London-based international maritime satellite organization, is to establish a £350m mobile communications system which would provide satellite links to up to 20,000 ships as well as aircraft and possibly even long-distance lorries.

The world's aerospace companies were invited yesterday to tender for the second-generation Inmarsat system, including up to nine satellites to be launched between 1988 and 1991.

Manufacturers will be competing fiercely for what will be one of the most valuable orders

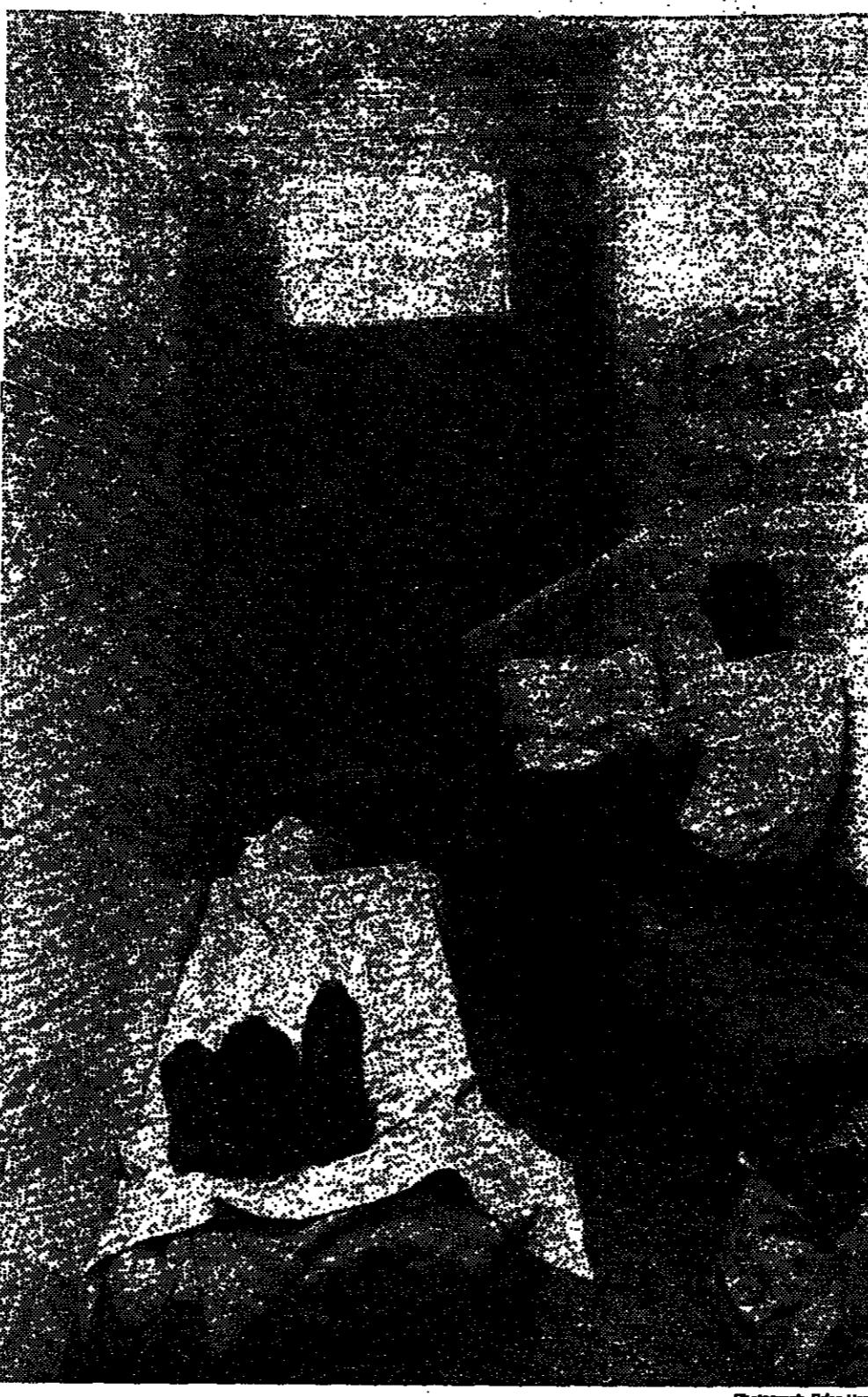
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Two prisoners sharing a single cell at Arbour Square police station. Photograph: Brian Hales

Manacles used on remand prisoners at police stations

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prisoners on remand in London police cells are being manacled together for exercise which might last no more than a quarter of an hour a day and are sometimes guarded by police dogs.

The rest of the time is spent sharing with another prisoner a cell smaller than those in prisons the Victorians built to hold one person.

The cells, in Arbour Square Police Station in London's East End, were shown to journalists for the first time yesterday. They have been pressed into emergency use because of lack of room in London's overcrowded jails.

Inspector Roger Moore said at Arbour Square yesterday that there were no proper facilities for the police to assume responsibility for prisoners not in cells. "We have no laid-down minimum for exercise. The yard is used for exercise purposes when it is available." It also serves as an entrance to a magistrates' court and a police compound for vehicles. The No. three area dog section is at the station.

Use of dogs at exercise time was not a prerequisite, Inspector Moore said, but if they were there while prisoners were in the yard "it would be natural to say 'hang on'". There has been one attempted escape from Arbour Square.

There is one washbasin in the corridor outside the four cells which house eight prisoners. But if they want to use a shower upstairs they can do so if there are officers to supervise them.

There is a lavatory in the cell, but no privacy. Each cell contains only one bed. The other prisoner lies on a mattress on the floor, sometimes for much of the day. There is little else to do and almost no space in which to do it, though prisoners can have radios to listen to. There are no wardrobes or cupboards.

They have little complaint about food or visits, though one

prisoner said it was sometimes difficult to keep in touch with relatives. After a court appearance they might be moved to another police station.

Another prisoner told me that because police did not have enough staff to man the station, they had tried, unsuccessfully, to shorten a half-hour interview with his lawyer to prepare his case.

Conditions compare badly with those even in overcrowded prisons and remand centres where much more time is spent out of cells. "I seem to take it out on visitors", one prisoner said. "I get wound up more because I am banged up for so much of the day."

For the Prison Department, which meets all the costs of keeping prisoners in police cells, the emergency is expensive. In the first two months of this financial year, use of police and court cells has cost £1.4m. The total cost in 1982-83 was £3.4m.

Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, said on July 21 that he was determined to ensure that the use of police cells to hold prisoners was eliminated before the end of the year. On Monday there were 268 people in police cells, 153 of them in the Metropolitan Police area and the rest in those of surrounding forces.

• The Prison Department was yesterday studying the implications of a clash between black remand prisoners and white prisoners in Wormwood Scrubs jail, west London on Tuesday.

The trouble began when a prison officer tried to break up a fight between a black prisoner and a white prisoner. Ten other prisoners, six black and four white, then joined in.

In the end the clash involved nearly half of the prisoners in the severely overcrowded B wing. There were minor scratches and bruises to 11 inmates, and of 11 officers needing medical examination, three went off duty, according to the department.

They have little complaint about food or visits, though one

Equal pay

Why Nell's victory is crucial

By Richard Evans

While most working women in Britain may not take kindly to being compared with Nell Gwynne, millions almost certainly face the same pay discrimination suffered by the actress who featured in this week's much-publicized industrial tribunal.

The sad truth for women, 13 years after Britain led the field in introducing equal pay legislation, is that their average earnings are still only three quarters of those paid to men, and many even earn less than their male counterparts for work of equal value.

Under the existing Equal Pay Act a woman can claim equal pay with a man for work which is "like" his or has been "rated as equivalent" by a job evaluation scheme, but she cannot claim it where she is doing different work, albeit of equal value to the employer.

In Bristol, Doctors said yesterday that there was a shortage of typhoid vaccine and hundreds of families planning holidays abroad had been unable to get their prescriptions filled.

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Understanding typhoid, page 8

Park and ride stations planned

Inter-City's answer to M25

By Michael Baily

Transport Editor

British Rail plans a ring of Inter-City stations around London to combat the effect of the M25 orbital motorway on rail travel.

Nearly two thirds of BR's £450m Inter-City business originates in the London area and it could be greatly reduced when the M25 is completed in three years.

Business and commuter travellers will soon get into the habit of using the M25 for local journeys, and once in the car they may use one of the radial motorways to their provincial destination rather than go into London to catch an Inter-City train.

To provide a rival attraction British Rail plans a series of park and ride stations on or near the M25 that will tempt business to leave their cars and travel by rail.

The satellites may be launched on the Soviet Proton rocket as an alternative to the European Ariane or the American Shuttle.

of the decade, and one consortium, led by Britain's GEC-Marconi and including Ford Aerospace and Aerospatiale of France, has already agreed to submit a joint proposal.

Inmarsat is willing either to lease or to buy the satellites, which will carry 125 to 250 telephone channels, compared with a maximum of 40 on the current first-generation satellites.

For a close watch will be kept on the possibility of redeveloping the city centre terminal built in Victorian days. These valuable sites, as disclosed in *The Times* this week, are regarded by the Government as suitable for

independent experts on whether jobs were of equal value.

But critics say parts of the order are so badly drafted that it is bound to be thrown out by Parliament, and in any case it may not satisfy the European court.

The performance of Mr Alan Clark, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, who unveiled the proposals before the Commons, only served to confirm doubts about the Government's determination to enforce equal pay.

Under the existing Equal Pay Act a woman can claim equal pay with a man for work which is "like" his or has been "rated as equivalent" by a job evaluation scheme, but she cannot claim it where she is doing different work, albeit of equal value to the employer.

In theory, women's chances of equal pay for equal work should improve dramatically from the beginning of next year. For the Government, rapped over the knuckles by the European Court of Justice, is in the process of widening the scope of legislation.

Under a draft order laid before Parliament shortly before the summer recess, women will be allowed to claim equal pay for work which is of equal value to a man in terms of the effort, skill and decision-making required.

Industrial tribunals which hear claims would be able to commission reports from inde-

pendent experts on whether

jobs were of equal value.

And so the victory of Nell Gwynne, alias Miss Gannor Miles in successfully claiming she should have been paid as much as two male court jesters in a restaurant entertainment is being hailed as crucial.

Mr Di Treharne, of the Equal Opportunities Commission, who thinks a majority of women probably suffer from pay discrimination, said yesterday she hoped the case would persuade more women to come forward with genuine claims.

It is going to make both employees and employers question what this concept of equal value is all about, and whether it applies to them."

It showed that there was more violence against the person in England and Wales than the only offence for which this was so.

The study compared rates of crime per capita from 1969 to 1981.

In Scotland, the number of offences of violence against the person per 100,000 population rose from 82 in 1969 to 154 in 1981. In England and Wales, the increase was from 78 to 203.

The rate for all offence categories in Scotland was higher than in England and Wales by 11 per cent in 1969 and by 40 per cent in 1981.

There was more theft and handling in England and Wales at the beginning of the period, but Scotland took the lead from 1976, partly as the result of a change in recording practice.

In 1981, the Scottish rate for criminal damage was almost three times that for England and Wales, while figures for fraud and forgery were about twice as high. The rates for burglary and theft and handling were only about one fifth higher than in England and Wales while the rate for sexual offences was very similar.

Criminal Justice Comparisons (Lorna J. F. Smith, Research and Planning Unit, Paper 17, Home Office).

Attack on NHS care at cut price

Many snaps are ruined by process firms, consumer magazine says

By Stephen Goodwin

Blurred views and chopped off heads which typically mar photographs of that unforgettable holiday may not, after all, be the fault of the camera or an unsteady hand.

A report in the consumer magazine *Which?*, published today, says poor results with colour prints may be attributable to the film processing, and paying higher prices will not necessarily make any difference.

Which? sent 300 identically exposed Boots Colourprint and Kodacolor II films to 19 processing firms and assessed the returned prints for faults, sharpness, colour and cut-offs from the negative.

The magazine says: "Our tests results show that initially we're identical scenes can lead to some startlingly different results."

Prices charged by the processing firms varied greatly, from 6p to 30p for a large print, and there was also "considerable variation" among the prints received.

"Poor results can be due to variations in colour balance – it is possible to eliminate the

yellowish tone of a face taken in ordinary indoor lighting, but most laboratories did not do it," *Which?* says.

Cut-offs can be particularly galling. That vital part of a scene can be removed by the high-speed printing machines used to ensure that black edges are not left round a print.

The commonest fault was white specks on prints, which could be caused by dust or dirt in the laboratory or splashes from chemicals.

The survey lists 19 firms trading under a variety of names, one as many as nine. Special offers, it says, are not always what they seem and the fastest processors tend to be expensive, to give poor results or both.

One of the speediest, the London-based Fotofast, which operates an "in by 10, out by 5" service, is criticized for faults with both 110mm and 35mm films. Cut-offs, sharpness and colour are also below par for the 35mm film, which accounts for about 85 per cent of its business.

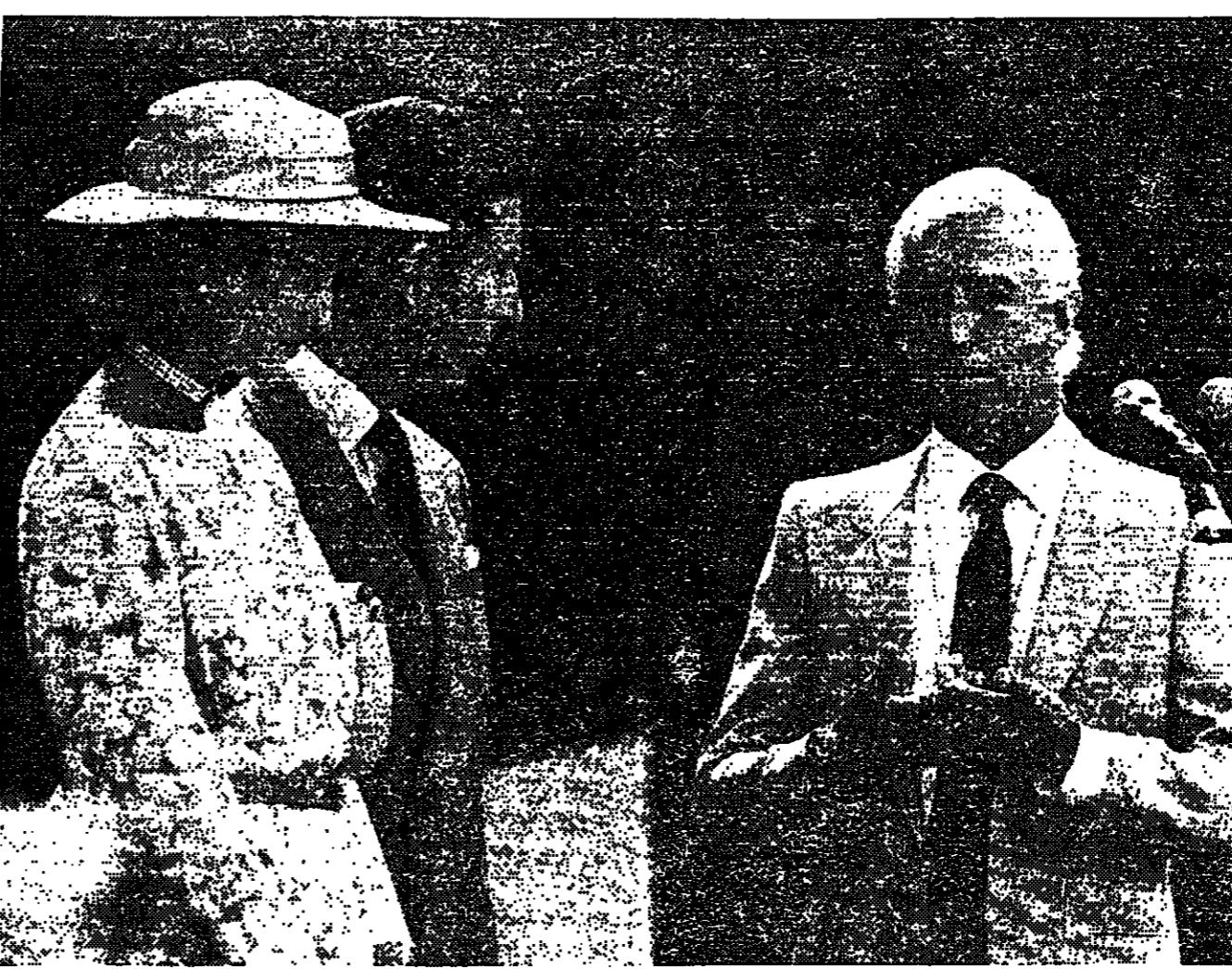
Mr Tim Auw, Fotofast's marketing controller, told *The Times* that quality control suffered as the firm tried to keep its promise on days when the film load was heavier than normal.

He said: "We are trying to cater for a certain section of the photo-taking public, commuters, who are willing to entertain perhaps a slight drop in quality in exchange for speed."

Which? praised the Meuro group which trades under names such as BonusPhoto, Bonusprint, Capitalfoto and Fast-e-Film. Meuro group processing is done at Grunwick in north London, scene of a bitter dispute over union recognition in 1977.

Kodak and the Snap 'n' Save firm were the only ones to get "best" marks in the "faults" category for 110mm film.

Kodak's spokesman said: "It is up to the customers, if they are not happy, to go back to the lab and say so." *Which?* says free reprints are nearly always given without arguments.



The Prince and Princess of Wales listening to Jimmy Savile's speech yesterday.

Hospital patients get royal surprise

The Prince of Wales took a surprise yesterday for patients and staff at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire; his wife. He had been expected alone to open the hospital's new spinal injuries centre.

These are months when they would normally be introducing short-time working before the August holidays.

BL would prefer October to give it two more months in which to build up stocks. It would also reduce the risk of short-time working at Longbridge and Cowley in September and October.

The Prince explained: "The atmosphere and spirit here is quite extraordinary. I mentioned this to my wife and she thought what I had to say was interesting, so she said she would come along as well."

But Mr Jimmy Savile, who launched an appeal to raise £10m for the new unit, suspected an ulterior motive. "Only I know the real reason why the Princess is here, it's a complicated way to get a request played on Radio One", he joked.

His comment brought a giggle from the Princess, who looked cool in an ivory and grey silk two-piece with matching dove grey hat, bag, belt and shoes.

Mr Savile acted as host to the royal couple, who were accompanied by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The unit has the most modern

facilities for disabled people, including Jacuzzi baths and a push-button miniature colour television set for each patient in the intensive care ward.

Mr Savile's campaign raised £10m for the unit in three years. Building began two years ago yesterday.

He described Stoke Mandeville as "a hospital of perfection, built by the laughter and good times of the British public, British Industry and the British media".

The Prince agreed that it was a team effort. "What we see here is, more than anything, a tribute to a very large number of people", he said.

Car registration change studied

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Alternatives to the August car registration system are being considered by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport.

He is understood to be concerned that BL, which is entirely dependent on the output of British factories, should be handicapped by a government-imposed model-year change. The present system appears to favour the importers.

Among the alternatives is a change to June, which is favoured by many car dealers; October which is supported by BL; or the scrapping of the

Mr King's concern follows lobbying by BL executives, who

Poor programmes 'bar to cable boom'

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

There are not enough good quality television programmes for British cable operators to attract subscribers according to a five nation study on satellite and cable television programming published today.

The study conducted by CITT Research of London into consumer attitudes to cable in Britain, West Germany, Belgium, France and The Netherlands, says that if European programme makers produce material that subscribers will buy, then a new industry worth between \$4,000m and \$5,000m (£2,660m and £3,330m) a year could be created by 1990.

The amount that people will pay for cable television still appears to be critical. "This is limited, initially to an average of less than the equivalent of \$12 (£4) per household per month", the report says.

The most popular product which subscribers would pay for is feature films, followed by sport, documentaries, science, light entertainment, drama, music and news, the survey found.

The report also concludes: "There is widespread interest in a specialized news channel (40 to 50 per cent of viewers would watch) but few viewers would pay for such a service." Rather, they would expect it to be part of a package which would include popular entertainment.

Applications for 12 pilot franchises for multi-channel cable television networks in Britain probably carrying between 20 and 30 channels. Applications must reach the Home Office by the end of this month. Franchises are to be awarded in November.

Video recorder use in Britain 1983

Category of use	%
Recording while watching another channel	39
Recording while absent	30
Watching pre-recorded material (rented or bought)	22
Recording/watching at same time	9

Source: Communications and Information Technologies 1981, Research Ltd.

Dublin pilots held over moonlighting

By Patricia Clough

Biscuits, cakes and other flour-based foods will become dearer as a result of the "crazy" EEC cereal system, Mr John Bradbury, president of the Cake and Biscuit Alliance, has predicted.

The were placed in "open service custody" – confined to barracks – after they landed at the airport while flying for an independent airline, Avair.

A fourth pilot, who had been working for Flightline, based at Prestwick, Scotland, reported to the police yesterday.

An Irish Army spokesman said yesterday that a court martial was likely, probably on charges of being absent without leave. The air corps is a branch of the army.

The pilots had requested to leave the air corps so that they could take up more lucrative employment with civil airlines, but their request was rejected at a Cabinet meeting last week.

The price of home-grown wheat has increased from about £125 to £140 a ton.

Judge defers decision on glue sale charges

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

A judge has reserved his decision on whether two Glaswegian shopkeepers should go on trial accused of endangering lives by supplying young people with solvents and glue-sniffing kits.

Lord Avonside said at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday, after hearing two days of preliminary legal debate into the relevancy of the charge, that he would take time to consider this "serious and difficult" case and give his decision in writing.

Drug man jailed

Ikhlaq Mubarak, aged 44, from Lahore, Pakistan, was jailed for ten years and recommended for deportation yesterday when he was found guilty at Aylesbury Crown Court of smuggling heroin with a street value of £650,000 into Britain.

Northamptonshire police

have charged nearly 700 drivers in a two-month period for allegedly exceeding 80 miles an hour on the M1. The police action follows a sharp increase in road deaths in the county.

Wine for 25m

The number of wine drinkers in Britain is expected to exceed 25 million for the first time this year. They will consume 30 million litres, according to figures published yesterday by Cinzano UK.

Retrial for Britons amid claims of torture

By Richard Dowden

Three Britons who were convicted of drug smuggling in Peru last December after claiming that they signed false confessions because of torture, are being retried because the public prosecutor has demanded harsher sentences.

Peter Duffy, from Macclesfield, was sentenced to eight years and Philip Thorpe and Hugh Quigley, both from Bristol, were sentenced to five years each for trying to smuggle cocaine.

Mr Duffy and Mr Quigley said they were hooded, kicked, beaten and held under water by the police when first arrested in November, 1980.

It is understood that the Peruvian public prosecutor wanted a 25-year sentence for Mr Duffy and ordered the retrial because he felt that police evidence had not been presented well enough.

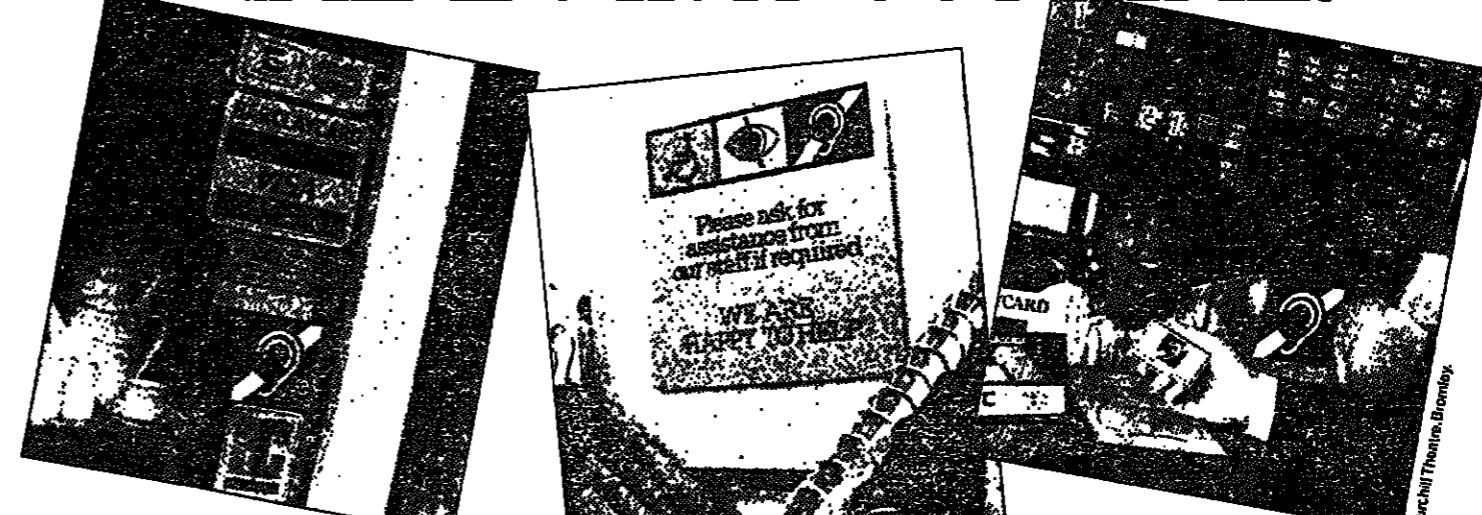
A British observer at the trial described it as a mixture of Lewis Carroll and Franz Kafka. "The judge laughed when Duffy complained about the torture", he said.

The three have been in prison for nearly three years. Mr Thorpe is now passing blood in his urine and has a severe skin infection. Mr Quigley fell and broke his left hand in June. It took him 17 days to get an X-ray examination, and he was told that if he wanted plaster, he would have to pay for it.

The three used what little money they had hiring lawyers for the first trial, but they say the lawyers never came to the court and they had to rely on others who did not meet them before the hearings. It is understood that Mr Duffy is being helped by his company.

The Foreign Office in London says that the Peruvian Minister of Justice had "refuted all the allegations" at a meeting with the British Ambassador on February 19 last year.

SIGNS OF A SYMPATHETIC HEARING ARE EVERYWHERE.



Wherever you look in your high street, the 'ear' symbol will catch your eye.

Wherever you see it, a special service is available, as part of The Sympathetic Hearing Scheme making life easier for anyone who is deaf or hard of hearing.

In shops, from C & A, Marks & Spencer, and Rumbelows to corner shops, it means that staff are keen and able to help deaf and hard-of-hearing people who show the Sympathetic Hearing Scheme card.

The same goes for building societies – like the Abbey National, the Halifax and Nationwide.



Wherever you see the 'ear' you know deaf and hard-of-hearing people are getting the sympathetic hearing they deserve.

And it shows that telephone boxes can also be used by people with hearing aids.

All the signs are that The Sympathetic Hearing Scheme is growing.

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Please Tick

Please send me _____ vinyl window stickers and _____ leaflets.

Please send me a plastic card.

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

Please allow 28 days for delivery

US to step up food aid to Guatemala and El Salvador

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Guatemala and El Salvador, two of the United States' principal allies in Central America, are to receive extra food aid in a gesture designed to draw attention from deepening US military involvement in the region.

Mr John Block, US Agriculture Secretary, has been dispatched to the region on direct instructions from the White House in order to focus attention on the economic aspects of American policy in Central America.

Mr Block is currently visiting Guatemala, which is to get \$50m (£33m) in food credit guarantees for the fiscal year beginning on October 1. He is also discussing prospect for modernizing food production in Guatemala and El Salvador.

El Salvador, in particular, has suffered severe disruption in its backward agricultural industry because of the civil war. Mr Block arrives there on Saturday and is expected to announce an extra \$35m in direct food aid for the year beginning on October 1.

The Reagan Administration is clearly trying to redirect the public's perception of its Central American policy. The President and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, briefed Congressional leaders in confi-

ence last week that the Ulyanov was carrying military helicopters and other military equipment to Nicaragua.

President Reagan told a news conference last week that the Ulyanov was carrying military helicopters and other military equipment to Nicaragua.

Defence officials said the Ulyanov responded to the McCormick's queries and continued on its course.

The Lynde McCormick is one of eight-ship battle group now on exercises in the Pacific off Central America.

A Nicaraguan port official said earlier this week that the Ulyanov was carrying medicine, tractors, construction equipment and consumer goods.

In Managua, members of Ulyanov confirmed the incident to reporters invited on board the ship. They said that the Ulyanov had been stopped 55 miles off the Nicaraguan coast by US destroyers.

The United States considers the gulf as international water and regularly sends naval patrols there.

• WASHINGTON: Two Navy F-14 jet fighters from the Eisenhower had a head-on encounter with two Libyan MiG-23s on Monday over the Gulf of Sirt. A Pentagon spokesman here said (Mohsin Ali writes).

The Libyan jets turned to avoid a collision, then descended and headed for home.

No weapons were fired during the incident.

Mr Obeidi said Libya had called on the Organization of

African Unity (OAU) to stop "flagrant US and French intervention" in Chad. He said Libya was against internationalizing the conflict and in favour of "national reconciliation to be reached between the disputing Chadian factions".

According to Libya's official news agency Jana, it denied accusations by the Government in Ndjamen that its Air Force was bombing the Chad town of Faya-Largeau.

In a dispatch monitored here, the agency said Libya's Foreign Liaison Secretary (foreign minister) Mr Abdel-Ali Obeidi, informed the ambassadors of the Sixth Fleet's presence near Libya and "the open provocations they pose against the Libyan Arab people".

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Uruguay bans all political activities and censors press

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

The Uruguayan military Government has banned all political activity and established the harsh censorship of the press. The announcement was made by General Hugo Linarez Brum, the Interior Minister, on Tuesday night after a series of meetings of senior military officers over five days.

General Linarez Brum said that the Government remained committed to calling general elections in November, 1984, and was prepared to continue talks with the three permitted political parties on the nature of a new constitution. But it was made clear that any talks would be private and the Government would no longer tolerate any public campaigning.

At the same time he announced the introduction of institutional Act Number 14, which allows the regime to ban all political activity for up to two years, as well as to establish individual bans on politicians "who by their conduct, actions, or omissions disturb the peace and public order".

Sources in Montevideo said that the new hard line was paradoxically a victory for the so-called "moderate" wing of the armed forces.

General Gregorio Alvarez, the President, and other officers, had wanted to go much further, cancelling the elections and imposing an "official" winner.

Malaysia restricts powers of King

From M G G Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

The Malaysian Government is pushing through the current session of Parliament important constitutional amendments that restrict the powers of the King and abolish appeals to the Privy Council. They also raise the number of parliamentary seats by 22 to 176, and set out how and when a convicted Member of Parliament can lose his seat.

With the Government controlling 136 of the present House of 154, the amendments will easily be passed. But they could fuel a growing conflict between the nine rulers and the federal authorities. One amendment takes away the King's prerogative power to delay the signing of Bills into law, and another allows the Prime Minister to declare a state of emergency without reference to the King.

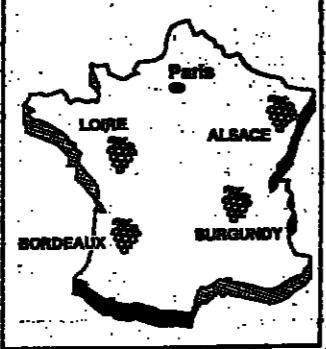
One peculiarity in the Malaysian democratic system is that the nine rulers have given themselves more powers than provided for under the constitution. Neither the states nor the central Government were willing to confront the rulers directly over this, and it led to direct conflicts between the rulers and their chief ministers and, indirectly, with the central Government.

In the past, the King of the day has also delayed legis-

Champagne region escapes

French wines weather damaging hailstorms

In the first of four articles on how the unusual weather is affecting prospects for Europe's wine harvest, ROGER BEARDWOOD reports from Paris on this year's French wines.



French viticulteurs are expecting a bountiful year in spite of hailstorms a fortnight ago which badly damaged some vineyards in the Burgundy, Bordeaux, Loire and Alsace regions. In other parts of France, the harvest has been damaged little and the Champagne region has escaped entirely. Even in the areas hit by hail, producers say, rumour has greatly exaggerated the damage. Since the hailstorms, the weather has been kind to the vines: mostly warm and sunny, broken by showers. But with the vendage till some weeks away, the worry is that the weather will break at the last moment. A sampling of the regions:

Burgundy: Hail hit many of the most famous of the *grands crus*, *Vosne-Romanée*, *Romanée-Conti*, *Musigny*, *Romanée* and *Echezeaux-Musigny*. But the damage was limited to very small parcels of land generally affecting between 50 and 70 per cent of the grapes, though in a few places 90 to 95 per cent. "But that is not as tragic as one might think," says M Jean-Michel Dubois, of the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine pour les Vins et Eaux de Vie (INAO). "Prices are very elastic and wines are often bought for the sheer novelty," he says. For the *grands crus*, prices average 250 francs (£20) a bottle. If production falls by half - as forecast at present - prices could double.

But since most of these famous wines are exported to the United States, the rise of the dollar against the franc will cushion the blow for American winebibbers.

Bordeaux: Between 2,000 and 2,500 hectares have been hit by hail, out of a total of 75,000 hectares. In some vineyards half

Reagan task force to report on US hunger

From Mohsin Ali
Washington

President Reagan has ordered a task force on hunger to be set up and given 90 days to produce a "no-holds-barred" report on the causes of hunger in the United States.

The President said in a statement on Tuesday: "I am deeply concerned about the extent to which we have a problem that should not exist in this great and wealthy country." He added that America was "literally the breadbasket of the world. Yet, I have seen reports in the press in past weeks of Americans going hungry."

Mr Reagan observed that he was perplexed by reports of widespread hunger because of the large amount of money the Government spent on food programmes.

"If the food assistance programmes are being mismanaged, I want to know that. If certain aspects of our food assistance programmes require more funding, I want to know that too," he said.

One White House aide was reported to have said privately that the President's announcement was part of a campaign to counteract allegations that his policies were unfair to the poor.

President Reagan has been sharply criticized for his efforts to limit eligibility for food stamps. His 1984 fiscal year budget proposal calls for a cut in federal spending on food and nutrition programmes.



Suffer little children: A child on holiday in Rome gets a kiss from the Pope after squeezing through the crowd in St Peter's Square yesterday.

Frontline ban on reporters modified

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

The southern African "frontline" states are to draw up a list of South African-based foreign correspondents they like and do not like, according to a senior Zimbabwean official.

Those whose reporting has not been appreciated in the past will be barred, but others who have caused no offence will be treated as exceptions and allowed to cover news events in these countries.

Mr Justin Nyoka, director of information in Zimbabwe, has made this clear to a delegation representing the Foreign Correspondents' Association of Southern Africa (FCA) which returned to Johannesburg yesterday from Harare.

The FCA, whose members represent 53 news organizations covering South Africa as well as the frontline states - Angola, Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Tanzania - sent delegates to Harare where the ban was announced to seek official clarification.

Frontline information ministers and officials had accused the South African-based correspondents of giving credibility in reports to the official South African view of "the reality in our countries".

It is clear that Zimbabwe, which has already expelled a South African-based BBC television news team, had been the instigator of the action.

Leading article, page 9

Prime Minister gives evidence Hawke says envoy was a KGB agent

From Tony Dubodin
Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, told the Hope Royal Commission yesterday that the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) had told him that Mr Valery Ivanov, the expelled Soviet diplomat, was using a "classic KGB ploy" to establish Mr David Combe, a former federal secretary of the Labour Party and a Canberra lobbyist, as an agent.

Mr Hawke, the first Australian Prime Minister to appear before a Royal Commission, said that he had concluded from an ASIO briefing that Australian security was facing a serious risk.

He also told the Commission that he had personally telephoned Mr Richard Farmer and Mr Bill Butler, two Canberra businessmen, and advised them not to enter into a business relationship with Mr Combe, although he did not tell them why.

Mr Hawke, who spent the entire day in the witness box, said that if the relationship between Mr Combe and Mr Ivanov had developed further, Mr Combe would have been so compromised that his position "would have been irretrievable".

The Hope Commission was set up after the expulsion of Mr Ivanov on April 22 to inquire into Australia's security services and was later widened to take in the relationship between Mr Ivanov and Mr Combe.

The Prime Minister will resume giving evidence today, but in camera.



Mr Hawke: The first Australian Prime Minister to appear before a Royal Commission.

Mr Hawke told the commission that there was no doubt on ASIO's behalf that Mr Ivanov was a KGB agent and "what they thought has proved positive".

He added that Mr Harvey Barnett, the head of ASIO had called him one day in April and asked to discuss the security matter involving Mr Ivanov.

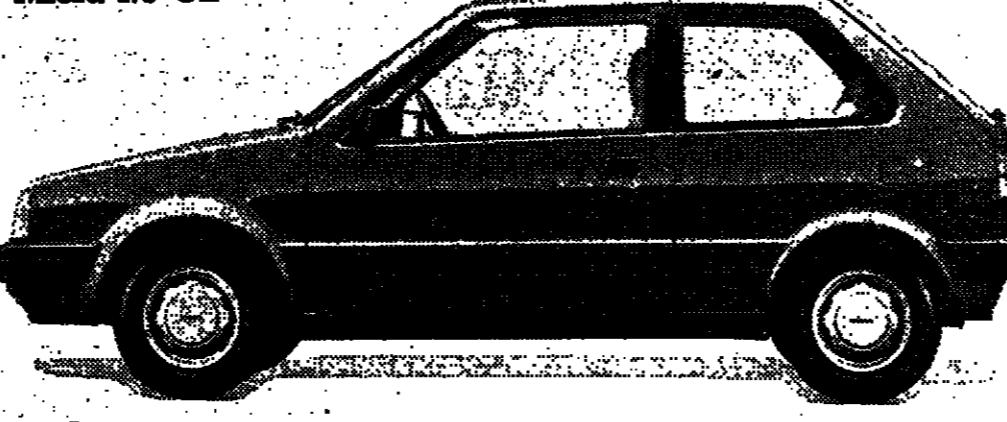
He indicated that there was a severe problem with national security which involved Mr Ivanov, the First Secretary at the Soviet Embassy.

Mr Barnett had also told him that ASIO was concerned that Mr Ivanov had cultivated contacts at both the Indonesian and the Mauritian embassies in Canberra.

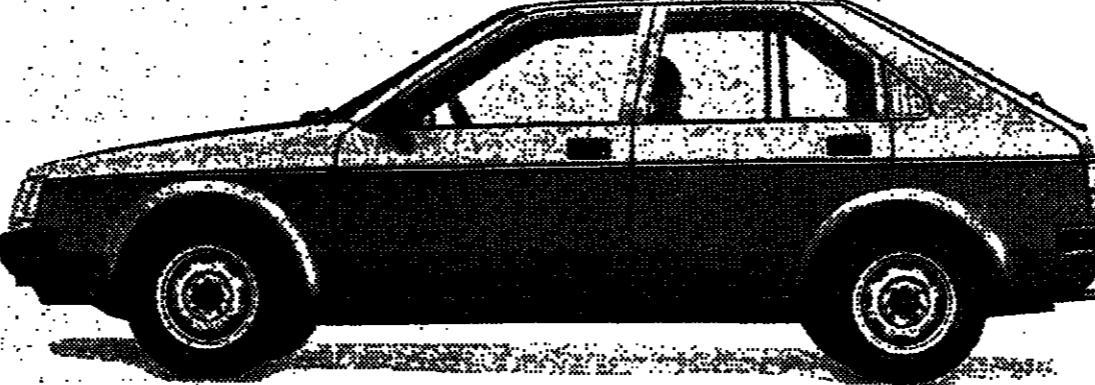
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NISSAN - THE WORD FOR QUALITY.

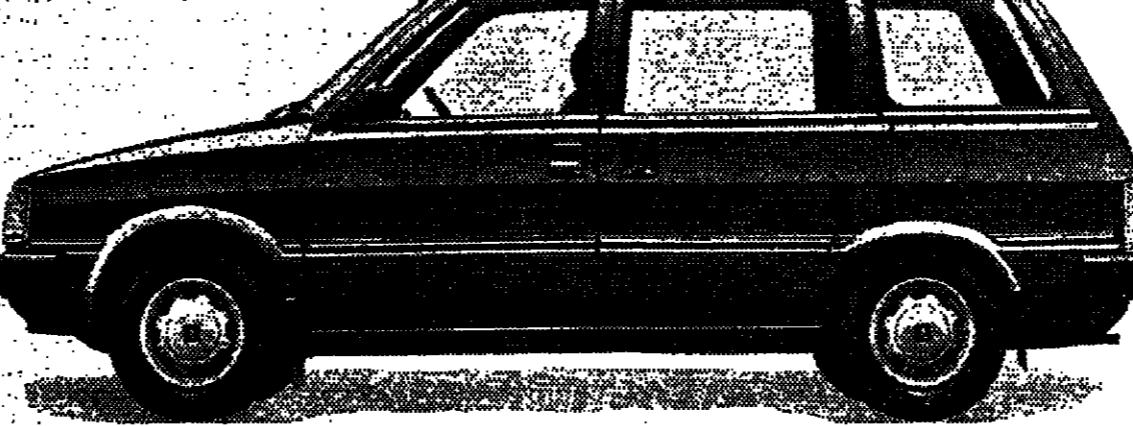
Micra 1.0 GL



Cherry 1.3 GL



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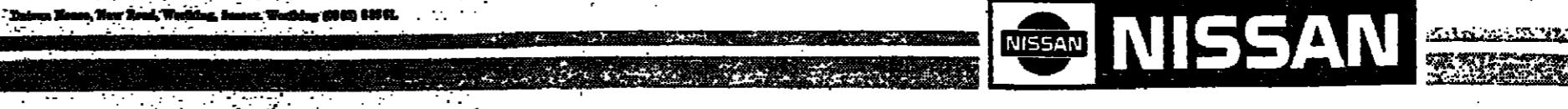
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SPECTRUM

Superstar of India

An interviewer recently asked Mother Teresa if she would have taken Galileo's side or the Church's in that momentous medieval astronomical controversy had she been around at the time? The possible claimant for eventual canonization smiled and, without batting an eyelid, said: "The Church."

Some of her views, or for that matter her organization's, would certainly make democrats squirm. But she is also among the last of the great missionary superstars. As Father S. M. Dias, deputy secretary general of the Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, pointed out: "The focus is no longer on individuals. In fact we actively discourage it and emphasize teamwork. Now people are sent for a few years, do excellent work, and are replaced by others."

Mother Teresa's case is different. She was the founder of a successful movement, the spotlight was focused on her, and she became a phenomenon. But now all the work is being done by subordinate sisters of the Missionaries of Charity. She is travelling so much of the time."

Mother Teresa is undoubtedly a phenomenon. The organization she started on her own in a Calcutta slum, despite considerable hostility from the local Roman Catholic Church, has, 35 years later, blossomed into a "missionary multinational", operating in 52 countries. Today, it has 2,000 Sisters and 400 Brothers in 227 bases, struggling in the slums of 160 cities around the world.

The Missionaries of Charity run 140 slum schools and feed nearly 50,000 people daily at 304 centres; 70 homes look after 4,000 children, arranging for 1,000 adoptions each year; 81 homes for dying destitutes admitted 13,000 people last year; 12,000 poor women were taught to earn their living; and an astronomical 6,000,000 sick people were treated by 670 mobile clinics.

If there is any single reason for this enviable growth, it is undoubtedly the shining example Mother Teresa and her close associates have set day after day for decades in Calcutta's worst slums. Mother Teresa is neither particularly educated nor intelligent, and some of her statements make one wince. But her faith, single-mindedness, grit and stamina have moved mountains.

The other factor could be the Order's vow of poverty. Mother Teresa sleeps on the floor of her tiny room surrounded by files and religious books, her only reading material. Overheads at all the institutions do not exceed 2 per cent of total expenditure. Each sister has two sets of clothes, and the food per head works out at roughly £4 a month - just enough to keep them going 14 hours a day. With that kind of example, few people remain unimpressed.

On the other hand, the organization can hardly be called democratic. Under



The Times profile: Mother Teresa of Calcutta

the order's vow of obedience, no member can venture out without the Sister Superior's approval, receive private mail, entertain private guests, watch films, read books other than related work, or call each other by a pet name lest that reduce affection for Jesus. When anyone leaves the premises, arrival and departure times are meticulously noted. No personal time is permitted. Failure to abide by these regulations can lead to expulsion.

But Mother Teresa's dedication moves both the powerful and the poor to tears. India's late premier Jawaharlal Nehru, inaugurating her first children's home in Delhi back in 1961, said in a choked voice: "Believe me, Mother, we need you just as the poor do." American Senator Edward Kennedy, who saw her work in Calcutta during the 1971 Bangladesh war, wept in public. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, presenting her with the Nehru Award for International Understanding in November, 1972, blinked back tears during a speech in which she said Mother Teresa had "touched the chords of our heart... In honouring Mother Teresa we are honouring the spirit of mercy". Even street toughs, who initially threw stones and wolf whistled, later returned to help.

Pope John Paul II has recently described the Missionaries of Charity

as the most precious institution the Roman Catholic Church has espoused in recent times. Today Mother Teresa is feted by rulers and heads of state whom she regularly meets in her now never-ending travels by complimentary air ticket. She has received 43 national and international awards, including the Nobel Prize for Peace.

In Calcutta, she is an institution. Her pictures compete with Hindu gods on calendars.

Ministers, captains of industry and other prominent people wait patiently for hours at Mother House, her international headquarters, to see her. Overwhelmingly Hindu, they come to offer any support to what is very clearly a Christian movement. As a result, 30 million dollars worth of aid is distributed through her organization each year.

Mother Teresa is explicit about her religion. "I can't bear the pain when people call me a social worker", she said. "My life is devoted to Christ; it is for him that I breathe and see. Had I been a social worker I'd have left it long ago". Many years ago she told Malcolm Muggeridge: "All the time we are touching Christ's body in the poor. In the poor it is the hungry Christ that we are feeding, it is the naked Christ that we are clothing, it is the homeless Christ that we are giving shelter. He

said 'I thirst'. In the poor we are quenching his thirst."

The Albanian shopkeeper's daughter from Southern Yugoslavia has come a long and difficult way, and it shows on her gnarled hands, furrowed face and stooped back. Born Agnes Gonxha Bejaxhie in 1910, her father Nicholas wanted her to marry and settle down. But she had a club foot, and by the age of 12 was very religious.

At 18, with her parents' permission, she became a Loreto nun in Ireland. A year later, in late 1929, she was sent to teach at the order's elitist Loreto School in Calcutta. By the time the Second World War started, sister Agnes as she was known had become mistress of its Bengali section.

Though it seems hard to believe, Calcutta 50 years ago was a beautiful city of palaces. But the man-made Bengal famine of the 1940s sounded its death knell. Five million people died, and hundreds of thousands of starving villagers invaded the city.

Many of Calcutta's destitute consider Mother Teresa to be God. But given the magnitude of the problem the impact of her work, though valuable, is limited. And she is aware of that. "My work is a drop in the ocean," she concedes. "But if that drop weren't there, the ocean would have one drop less."

First there was a four-year fight with the local Roman Catholic establish-

ment. Archbishop Ferdinand Periers simply kept her proposal hanging fire. "I know this woman as a novice," he observed. "She could not light a candle in the chapel properly, and you expect her to start a congregation?" His real fear was the repercussions in the convent. Sister Agnes was promptly despatched to Asansol, a small town, to look after the kitchen at the small Loreto school there.

Fortunately for her, her mother superior in Dublin and the Pope with whom she was in direct contact agreed with her proposal. In 1948 she was released from the Loreto Order. An official circular at the time to all Loreto schools in Bengal barely hid the hostility. "Sister Agnes has left the convent. Do not speak about it. Do not criticize. Do not praise it. Pray".

Sister Agnes, who took the name Teresa after the 24-year-old French St Thérèse of the Child Jesus who died in 1897, shifted to a small room in the Little Sisters of the Poor's old age home, insolvent and alone.

It took six months after she left the Loreto convent to get her first helpers Subhasini Das, a former student who today is the second most important functionary in the Missionaries of

Mother Teresa has grown to love the city and its inhabitants. "Calcutta is not ugly at all," she said recently. "Calcutta has its warmth that you won't find in any other city, not only in India but everywhere. I have worked in Paris. I have worked in Los Angeles. But the poorest of the poor in Calcutta have more dignity than those in any of those affluent cities."

In October 1950 she finally received permission from Rome to start a new congregation. The constitution was consecrated by the Pope and the legend began.

Mother Teresa's day begins at 4am. Mass is at six. From 8am to 11am she visits her Calcutta homes in a station wagon - carrying gifts for inmates, talking to the sisters, and often helping with work. Then it is back to her headquarters where hordes of visitors await her. Lunch is spartan, and then the office work begins. After the 6pm Mass, she goes on another round of her homes then has dinner. While the rest of the community sleeps, she catches up with correspondence. She has three hours sleep a night.

Many of Calcutta's destitute consider Mother Teresa to be God. But given the magnitude of the problem the impact of her work, though valuable, is limited. And she is aware of that. "My work is a drop in the ocean," she concedes. "But if that drop weren't there, the ocean would have one drop less."

Arun Chacko

● Mother Teresa has just resumed her travels after treatment at Rome's Salvator Mundi Clinic for a heart condition following a fall.

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research:
JAPAN

Gallons of tree-star

held in 1985 at Tsukuba, are at an advanced stage. The exhibition, which will run between March and September, will be used as a forum to show Japanese research and technology to the world.

The Japanese intend it to be spectacular. Their organizing committee has visited 18 countries as diverse as

can be projected on to screens as large as 8.5ft by 11ft.

Further research is being made on 3-D television and on one called a "Style-setter". According to Matsushita researchers, the television "shows how you'll look in a different hairstyle or with a moustache".

Abundant

A Japanese designer of an automatic bun machine is having substantial success at home and in the overseas markets. The machines designed by Toshikazu Hayashi, president of Rheon Automatic Machinery, are being used all over the world.

The research into the machine design began to bear fruit in the early 1960s when Hayashi made equipment that produced large



The Expo '85 symbol

The Philippines, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the United States, France, Germany, Italy and Britain to urge participation. The complex, which will cover 102 hectares and is expected to cater to over 30 million visitors will have a Theme Pavilion, a History Pavilion, an Expo Centre and a science Playland.

The Theme Pavilion is to give a perspective of the future of science and technology, while the History Pavilion will show how Japan has adopted western science and technology and assimilated them into oriental learning. The Expo Centre is to have the most advanced electronic image projection equipment and is to be used to show how research and development is being undertaken in Japan. The different research work being conducted in the adjacent Tsukuba Science City will be exhibited at the centre.

New lines

The television set is commanding much attention from the scientists of the Japanese electronics giant Matsushita Electric. One of the principal research projects is the 1125 line television - as opposed to the 525 used in Japan and America or the 625 used in Britain - which

quantities of manju buns - dough surrounding bean jam - at almost 50,000 an hour. Conventional methods produced them at the rate of a few hundred. So successful was the design, that confectioners wouldn't buy it until it was slowed down.

The jam is forced into the inner sleeve of a cylinder and the dough into the outer one. Emerging from this process are twin cylinders of jam and dough to round into buns.

CORRECTION

The ferry Scillonian III, plying between Penzance and the Isles of Scilly, is equipped with a keel, modern stabilizing system, and ballast tanks and is not a flat-bottomed vessel, as stated in an article (July 22) on the Scillies helicopter crash.

SOLUTION TO No 117

ACROSS: 1 Condiment (6) 2 Develop (5) 3 Legendary bird (7) 4 Unopened flower (7) 5 Reddish-brown (6) 6 Clear (5) 7 Stretch (7) 8 Simpleton (3) 9 Miserly (4) 10 Igest (6) 11 Reproduction (8) 12 Strech (7) 13 Bought bad luck (6) 14 Central (7) 15 Street entertainer (7) 16 Breath noisily (7) 17 Uneven (5) 18 Timesaver (5) 19 Pakistan language (5) 20 Apple drink (5) 21 Old coin (5) 22 Incongruous (6) 23 Business place (6) 24 Leftmost (3) 25 Engraver (6) 26 Confectionery (6)

DOWN: 1 Fury 2 Landslide 3 Wheel 4 Fatal

5 Men 6 Needy 10 Expel 11 Yolky 12 Parakeet 13 Xmas 14 Scow 15 Evoke 16 Exact 21 Pukka 22 Rape 23 Bloc

moreover...
Miles Kington

Taken
for a
ride

Is that scruffy figure at the motorway entrance a fascinating companion for a ride or a threat to your life? Some points from your letters.

From the Bishop of Outer Manchester

Sir, I have only twice in my life picked up a hitch-hiker. The first time was as a theological student 35 years ago when I gave a lift to a young man on the A1. I was rather nervous as I had some valuable church silver on the back seat. On the other hand, I felt it was my duty as a Christian.

I am afraid to say that on a lonely stretch of road the youth pulled a knife on me and forced me to get out. He took my vintage Austin car, leaving only the silver which he thought was my luggage. Since then I have never picked up another hitch-hiker until last Thursday when I decided that my fear had gone on long enough and I gave a lift to a very respectable-looking middle-aged man travelling to Leeds.

Imagine my amazement when, during our conversation, he suddenly said: "That Austin of yours had a really clapped-out gearbox." It was the same man again! Before we got to Leeds he pulled a gun on me and took my new Audi. Luckily, he let me keep my suitcase, which contained several million pounds in aid for the Third World.

From Mr J. Plage

Sir, One of the most notorious tricks of hitch-hikers is to put an attractive girl by the side of the road. When an unaware driver stops, four or five men jump out from behind the hedge and get in too. For this reason I never pick up girls. Last week stopped to give a lift to a scruffy bearded student and six ravishing blondes jumped out from the trees. I drove off immediately, conscious of my narrow escape.

From Mr. Debby, Rhoda, Sharon etc
Sir, We are six ravishing blondes who do a lot of travelling up and down the A4 as we are a dance troupe. Will the motorist who gave a lift to our choreographer please return him at once. Thanks.

From Lord Sprocket

Sir, I am the last surviving remnant of a family which has lived in Rutland for 400 years. Driven by loneliness I gave a lift to a young hitchhiker last month and upon chatting to him discovered that he was the grandson of my great-uncle Harry who emigrated to Australia and was thus my sole heir! Who says that giving lifts to people cannot pay off? Later in the journey he pulled a gun on me and relieved me of my brand new BMW. If he should read this letter, I would like him to know that I have disinherited him.

From J. Wentworth-Chestnut

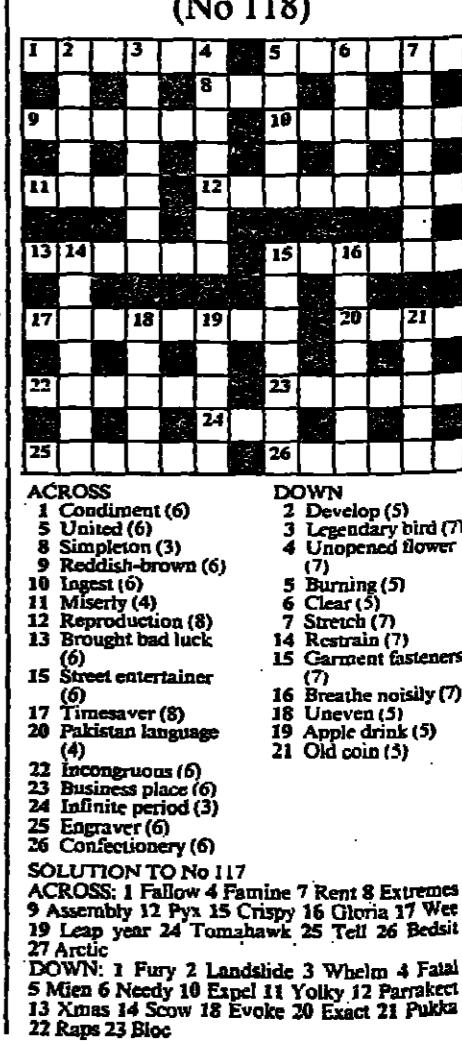
Sir, the first time I gave a lift to a hitch-hiker I was so nervous about being assaulted that I kept a knife handy about my person. Sure enough, he suddenly made a threatening gesture but, being prepared, I then transpired that he was not threatening me at all, simply reaching for his cigarettes. But as I had overpowered him I felt I had to go through with it and proceeded to rob him of his worldly possessions. I now regularly pick up and rob any hitch-hiker I can find. Not only does it give me a useful income, it gives me a chance to meet people of all walks of life.

From Sir Dougal Chambers

Sir, as the head of a large corporation I never give lifts to hitch-hikers and I leave the driving to my chauffeur Harry. Unfortunately, Harry has a predilection for giving lifts to people, and earlier this week I found myself in my own car with six dancers, a bishop who had had his car stolen, and a young man who had had everything stolen by a kindly driver. In future I have decided to travel by train, where at least you can have some privacy.

Tomorrow

The Times Guide
to the
World Athletics
Championships

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 118)

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This useful attachment can effortlessly squeeze the last drop of juice from any citrus fruit in just seconds more than it takes to cut an orange or lemon in half. The Chef's other attachments are equally useful. With its large capacity and variable electronic speed control, you'll find the Chef a unique and invaluable kitchen help.

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Send this coupon, fully completed, with your receipt which will be returned to your Kenwood dealer to: THORN EMI Domestic Electrical Appliances Ltd, 100 New Lane, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2NH before 5th September, 1983. Allow 28 days for delivery.

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New Lane, Havant, Hampshire, PO9 2NH

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BOOKS

The House of Commons, 1660-1690

Edited by Basil Duke Henning (Secker & Warburg, £110, 3-volume set)

The House of Commons 1660-1690 is the fifth chunk of the massive prosopographical undertaking, the *History of Parliament* that has been set on foot in pursuance of Sir Lewis Namier's conviction that the way to understand political history is through the personalities and interests of individual people in leading positions, and not through the flawed lenses of social abstractions such as classes or parties, let alone "schools of thought". The four previous instalments have dealt with the Tudors from Henry VIII to the death of Elizabeth and with the Hanoverians from George I down to 1790 and George II's first bout of madness. Much more is promised, everything back to 1386 (we are half-time in the reign of Richard II) and down to 1832. For unstated reasons no provision has yet been made for the great bulk of the

fifteenth century or for the period from Charles I's dispensing with Parliament in 1629 to the restoration of his son in 1660. Nor, it seems, is the story to be pressed back to Simon de Montfort and the Model Parliament of 1265.

In the meanwhile there is plenty to be going on with in the period from 1660 to 1690. It includes the longish and colourfully disgraceful reign of Charles II, the four years needed to nerve his exasperated subjects, despite unhappy recollections of the 1640s, to get rid of his silly brother, and the Convention Parliament of 1689 which installed that sound Protestant couple, William and Mary, in the constitutionally unprecedented role of joint monarchs.

The work's 2,343 pages are divided into three unequal sections. A hundred or so pages are given to preliminaries, most importantly an account of the members of the house in general terms of age, wealth, education, social status and so on, and, following that, of their degrees and kinds of political activity. The next four hundred pages cover the constituencies, listing their members and describing

the main local influences and the way they operated in the seven elections of the period.

From then on it is all a marvellously detailed who's

who's, emphasizing the parliamentary life of the two thousand men treated, to slightly odd effect in such special cases as Newton and Christopher Wren, but there and elsewhere not to the exclusion of often exceedingly enjoyable non-parliamentary matter.

The work has been edited by Basil Duke Henning, who took over in 1962 when still a professor at Yale and has carried on with it since 1978 and retirement to London. In relation to the amazing detective work involved in it, one might say, the Philip-Marlowe. Like that great investigator he relies much on others, most notably Leonard Naylor, who

not only wrote 150 of the two thousand-odd biographies but also identified the subjects of most of them and supplied outlines to guide the final authors in each case. This remarkable inquirer is to Henning's Marlowe as are the latter's friends in press-rooms and police record departments who come up, in memory of old favours, with the real names of the rising film star in trouble or the driver of the getaway car in the Sunnyside Stein killing.

It is possible to detect a note of quiet pride in the statement "only one member - John Tatum - has defied identification". Men with less to be proud of would have said "eluded". Ninety-seven per cent of the subjects have been supplied with pretty well-evidenced birth-dates. Despite the facts that he was Scotch and

biased, Bishop Burnet is commended for his penetrating accounts of the characters of the Two Thousand.

As a group they were younger than modern MPs, half of them being between 30 and 50, only a third of them over 50. Even at the end of the Cavalier Parliament, dissolved after seventeen and a half years in 1679, on the edge of the Exclusion crisis, only half the MPs were over 50. Monck's worthless son Christopher was elected at the age of 13 and made a speech before he was 15. No doubt he sounded like a maiden. Only one MP died of the plague; at least two succumbed to syphilis. Of the 46 known to have died violently four were executed, four were killed in brawls and six in duels. One duellist who comes out well is the atheist Thomas Wharton who lost a duel to someone who was after the

same woman as he was and who "gave him both his life and his mistress too, since he had the courage to fight for her". His biographer goes on: "He was never again worsted in a duel, always disarming his opponents without serious injury. He boasted that he never gave and never refused a challenge". By no means all were as gallant and Stevensonian as that. An MP, called, I regret to say, Philip Howard, "after separation from his wife, a wealthy widow who had tricked him over his jointure... hired a couple of ruffians who beat two of her servants to death". At least three MP's abducted juvenile heiresses; one of them in effect buying the 14-year-old heiress to the Percy estates and getting murdered as a result. One of the no less than four MPs called Edward Montagu made a pass at Queen Catherine

of Baganza, who mentioned it, as well she might, to Charles II. But Montagu only lost his place at Court.

The social character of the Restoration MP is unsurprising. Thirty per cent were at Oxford, eighteen per cent at Cambridge. Quite a few went to Leyden. 273 went to some sort of Grand Tour. Three quarters of them were country gentlemen; half of them being country gentlemen and nothing else.

Less than half attended one of the Inns of Court. Of the unusually large number of lawyers in the Convention Parliament the editor finely says, "this is a phenomenon which has defied explanation".

Marvell and Waller were the best of the poets. Another poet, John Denham, I have to admit, went mad with tertiary syphilis and, aged fifty, murdered his newest adolescent wife.

One in ten was a peer's son, another three in ten were the sons of baronets or knights.

Only four per cent were of "humble" origin. Of the few naval men one was Sir Richard Haddock, possibly an ancestor of Tintin's nautical friend. No less than 85 per cent were JP's.

Sir Gervase Clifton, the Tommy Manville of late seventeenth century British politics, married seven times (and he was not the single MP who managed to get a divorce). Stephen Fox, having had ten children by his first wife, remarried at 76 and then sired two sons and two daughters.

Much of what is best known to the naive historian is little evident in this work: the Plague, the Fire, the Dutch Wars, Titus Oates, the policies of Louis XIV. MPs seem preoccupied with place, if they are on the government side, with religious or constitutional matters when in opposition. Here, at any rate, is a magnificent accumulation of material for serious historians to work from. They and others may also enjoy a persistent vigour and elegance of style. This comment on a parliamentary rotter is typical: "Other Members enjoyed the favours of their colleagues' wives but they did so more discreetly and did not compound the offence by robbery".

The Times Guide to the House of Commons is to be published on August 18th.

Anthony Quinton on the changeless face of the MP

Rogues, lawyers and duellists

Fiction
Summer sorceryThe Illusionist
By Anita Mason

(Hamish Hamilton, £3.95)

The River Why
By David James Duncan

(Hutchinson, £8.50)

Through the long hot summer flows the great grey-green, greasy Limpopo River of fiction, O Best Beloved, all set about with fever trees. There is no escaping an epidemic of historical novels, some of them seriously sickening. But Anita Mason's outbreak into ancient history is healthier than most - much better, say, than Norman Mailer's *Ancient Evenings*, about which I dream and wake up screaming in the night.

The Illusionist is about Simon Magus, necromancer, sorcerer of Samaria, inspiration of the Faust legend. It is about magic, miracles and the difference between the two, in purpose and performance. The difference is crucial: absolute. The most intelligent can find it the most difficult to perceive. Miss Mason has done a lot of thinking about that.

Her purpose is to explain it, and she does, in nearly 300 pages of plausible action, vivid characters, and interestingly tense argument across the inconsistent, paradoxical teachings of a man "who said things so clever that nobody could understand them and sent out a bunch of peasants to repeat them to other people who couldn't understand them either". It is from a sequel to that man's life, and work, and death by crucifixion at Golgotha, under a merciless sun, that Miss Mason picks up threads to weave a story set in about 45 AD.

Such is her sensibility as a writer that she deliberately leaves dangling throughout the novel the vital thread perceived with blinding clarity by someone who was not a peasant: whose name was Saul. He changed his name accordingly. Tell, O Best Beloved: what does

Paul mean in Greek? "My Greek isn't perfect, you know". If researches and complex musings on the life and times of Simon Magus sound more taxing on the intellect than holiday sunshine - or even whatever church you call Mother - might seem to demand: you can read all about it in Acts viii, verses 1-24. It will take you two minutes: the New Testament is briefly dismissive of illusionists, as of illusions.

But Miss Mason does a fine job, in language not quite satisfactorily balanced between literary dialectic and modern colloquial debate. Simon's trouble was that he thought he could buy his way across the divide between his magic, with precise laws and procedures founded upon fakery, and Philip's miracles, worked in unimaginable freedom and total helplessness, by the power of God. "Are you selling me that all anyone has to do to calm storms and raise the dead and come back from the grave is to believe that this man was the Deliverer?" Yes, said Philip. "Miss Mason can be pretty brash herself. For there was nothing in the matter with Simon's intelligence. It was just that he never knew how to use it."

David James Duncan uses considerable intelligence to wilder over-exuberant effect in *The River Why*, a first novel about the mystery (and meaning) of life (and love) in the Oregon wilderness. Young Gus Orvison is a fisherman sufficiently obsessed with fishing to allow first-person free play with more philosophical and metaphysical wrigglers than Mr Duncan's present writing skills can handle, without losing readers: but loving concern for a natural environment exceptionally beautiful is all of a piece with Oregonian determination to keep it that way. "Ecology" - it can seem to non-Oregonian Americans - is every Oregonian's middle name. Mr Duncan is no exception. Forget the "James".

Gay Firth



J. Claude White: Nuns at the nunnery of Tatsang, 1903

Snaps of paradise lost

Tibet

The Sacred Realm
Photographs 1880-1950
Preface by the Dalai Lama
Chronicle by Lobsang P. Lhakhang

The exiled Dalai Lama has a double dose of nostalgia. After 24 years in India the fourteenth incarnation of Buddha (discovered when he was two years old) sickens for Tibet. Pending a rapprochement with the Chinese he may return in 1985. Yet his preface to this collection of 140 historic photographs demonstrates more common sympathies: his prose is shot through with the wistful melancholy that attends thoughts not of the unattainable homeland but of the years that cannot be relived. For the new beauties of Tibet are of Chinese manufacture, wrought through terror and the systematic desecration of monasteries during the "mistakes" of the Cultural Revolution. Stacks of *Mani* stones, painted with mantras and piled by the roadside by travellers as an act of devotion, have been used by the Chinese to pave lavatories.

Whatever the intentions behind the photographs in this volume, taken by miscellaneous

naturalists, Himalayan climbers, missionaries and political crackpots, these neat pictorial slices of time actively promote nostalgia for a prelapsarian Tibet. All are elegiac and touched with pathos; indeed, the passage of time has positioned even the most amateurish snapshot at the level of art. Some of the finest photographs of Tibetan life and architecture were taken by the Indian government official John Claude White (1853-1918), who was contemptuous of the Tibetans' refusal to take part in what Kipling described as "The Great Game" of British and Russian Imperialism in Asia.

White was second in command to Colonel Francis Younghusband during the 1904 military mission to Tibet, during which 1,000 Tibetans were killed while resisting British attempts to enforce Curzon's policy of checking Russian expansion into central Asia. In common with all Western travellers to Tibet fired through religious or political motives with a desire to gain entrance to the forbidden City of Lhasa, White's camera turned instinctively to recording examples of the exotic and the primitive in the bizarre coiffure of nuns at Tatsang in

1903 and (by means of a complicated four-sheet panorama) the awesome and vertiginous Potala.

The Sacred Realm is an exception to the general rule that exhibition catalogues do not make good books. The plates are finely printed from a show at the Philadelphia Museum of Art which can be seen in Houston this autumn and in New York next spring.

Tibet's immunity from the compressed technological changes of the industrial west and its apparently harmonious integration of temporal and spiritual concerns has long afforded it Utopian status among travellers for whom difficulty of access merely added to the mystery. The biographies of contributors to this book comprise a cornucopia of the maverick and quixotic. But note especially the demise of the naturalist Dr Alexander Wollaston, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and medical officer for the 1921 Everest expedition, having survived the rigours of a journey to Tibet and back he was shot dead by an undergraduate in Cambridge.

Rory Coonan

Donald Davie, for instance, seems in the period covered by his *Collected Poems 1971-1983* (Carcanet Press, £5.95) to have found his roots in the Protestant tradition, but unfortunately this experience has not warmed or renewed his verse-writing. Rather, his religious figures in poem after poem as yet another opportunity for inhibition. One piece escapes, and has sufficient life to allow me to think that the poet in Davie has not quite been extinguished by his didactic critical intelligence - a strange poem called *In the Stopping Train*. This man in the stopping train tries to pass the time and comfort himself by staring out of the window at flowers, but even as he does so he accuses himself of knowing only their names and not their identities.

Jonquil is a sweet word. It is a flowing bush? Let him helplessly wonder for hours if perhaps he's seen it.

Has it a white and yellow flower, the Jonquil? Has it a perfume? Oh his art could always pretend it had.

He never needed to see, not with his art to help him. He never needed to use his nose, except for language.

I find that almost too moving to quote in public. I only wish that this man in the stopping train had written some of the other poems in the book.

Robert Nye

Poetry
Disfigured doodles

I notice that these days the Scottish poet Norman MacCaig is much praised for his honesty, modesty, and wit. Reading his latest slim volume *A World of Difference* (Chatto & Windus/The Hogarth Press, £3.95) it is not hard to see why. Here, for example, the beginning of a poem called *Running bull*:

All his weight's forward.
He looks like a big black lunchbox
with a small black boy running
behind him.
Put an invisible sixpence on the
ground...
He'll turn on it.
So don't, if he's facing away
from you.
People scatter. I scatter too.

Pleasant, amusing, with just enough originality in the actual description of the creature for us to feel that the poet is doing something more than show off his good humour. The tone and the manner are typical. For the most part, these poems consist of empathetic descriptions of the natural world - sometimes a bit Disneyish, but no matter - matched to expressions of the writer's sense of being somehow an intruder in that world because he has the gift of translating it into images. It seems churlish to complain, but I do detect a disfiguring note of self-satisfaction in MacCaig's refusal to write about anything which might possibly disturb him at a deeper level. For a brief time, about 25 years ago, he seemed on the verge of becoming a major poet, a sort of twentieth-century John Donne, and we do his talents a disservice if we let him forget it.

Elegance is no substitute for urgency, and too great a proportion of his recent work looks like doodling with his left hand while his heart has forty winks. To be fair, in a poem

romantic and the realistic, I should add that there is also a note of sheer celebration in Causley's work which makes him unusual among other twentieth century poets who have called themselves Christians.

But that is to load the dice. Nobody wants to shuffle, chant, or strut - only to engage again with the kind of truth-telling he expressed in his line *hard feeling is true exercise for wit*. Wit without hard feeling makes for whimsy, and I'm afraid that's what we have in the present book.

A similar charge could be brought against much of the work in Charles Causley's *Collected Poems 1951-1975* (Macmillan, £4.95), but then Causley has always been a difficult case. At first sight, he seems naive and derivative, a writer whose frequent recourse to traditional ballad forms cheapens his own vision, achieving vigour at the cost of sensitivity. His best things, though, tell if not a different story, then at least a more troubling and memorable one.

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Robert Nye

The cost of freedom

Pasternak

A Biography
By Ronald Hingley

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £12.95)

The final note is one of triumph, though all the tragic counterpart of Boris Pasternak's life and times (1890-1960), illuminated so superbly by Ronald Hingley in this enthralling biography. None so well qualified as Mr Hingley to make plain the complexities of this extraordinary Russian dissident poet, whose novel *Doctor Zhivago* brought him international attention. Mr Hingley's authority in the field of Russian literature is of high distinction, as biographer and translator. One is immediately aware that the author thoroughly understands the conflict and ambiguity of Russian and Soviet society, parallels which in the case of Pasternak and his contemporaries interlink, almost psychologically.

Much has been written about Pasternak's work, yet, in the main, Mr Hingley found that as a man with his loves, his marriage, his living conditions, his temperament he remained "faceless". Isaiah Berlin's chapter, *Meetings with Russian Writers 1945 & 1946*, gave us a stringent flavour, and last year's publication of letters exchanged between Pasternak and his cousin, Olga Friedenberg, covered some of the gaps, as does Olga Ivinskaya's *A Captive of Time*, which records the passion and dedication of her year as Pasternak's last, and deepest, love.

Chronologically the biographical facts are known, from that Jewish artistic liberal background, privileged enough to provide nannies, tutors and foreign travel. Mr Hingley places all these pre-revolutionary

part of this biography related to Pasternak in love. There was the first naive, young marriage, superceded by marriage to Zinaida, which soon proved to be a match of incompatibles. Zinaida was a conformist Soviet housewife and clung on to Pasternak until the end, refusing divorce when Olga Ivinskaya came on the scene. The year was 1946, a horribly repressive time. Pasternak suffering from a four year work block, Mr Hingley's narrative sparkles when it comes to that fateful meeting between Olga aged 34, an editor on the literary *Novy Mir*, and Pasternak, 20 years her senior. "I'd never thought", he said, "I'd know such joy again". It took

Kay Dick

Mutual puffers

Pound/Ford

The Story of a Literary Friendship

Edited by Brita Lindberg-Seyersted

(Faber, £10)

Poor old Ford! His life was a complicated mess, he seldom managed to produce work worthy of his genius, he never achieved due recognition in his lifetime (or since) - and, to cap it all, he was a friend of Ezra Pound's. This was fine as far as their puffing of each other's work went; over thirty years they scarcely published a word about each other. But on the personal level, it was not always such easy going.



THE TIMES DIARY

Sugar and spice

Graham Greene is to share a publisher with Jacques Médecin, the mayor of Nice with whom he clashed when charging that the city is the "privileged haunt . . . of the most criminal milieu" in the south of France. Médecin has run Nice since 1966, following both his father and grandfather as mayor. He is also a keen cook, and his *Cuisine Niçoise* is to be published later this month by Penguin, who also paperback Greene. One searches the pages in vain for *vieux gâteau*, but then that is not a dish. It is what Médecin called Greene when denying the novelist's charges of corruption. It means "old dolard".

Et tu, Julius?

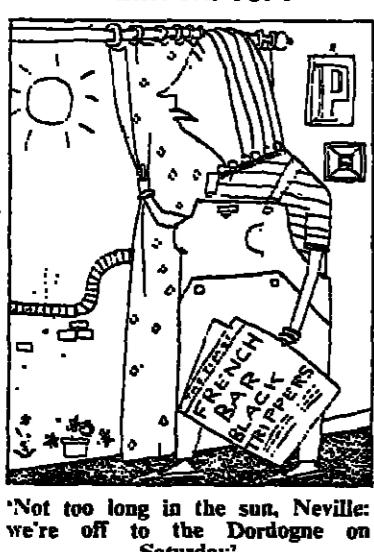
President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is among those nominated to be as possible translators of P. G. Wodehouse's *The Great Sennior Handicap*. M.B. Senior of Dewsberry tells me: "In the early 1960s he came to school in the Songea district to a performance of his Swahili translation of *Julius Caesar*. The lines known by all schoolboys became 'Warafidi, Waromani, Wananchi, siaka mia'. He expressed amusement at our own translation of a song popular among expatriate students at the university in Kampala: 'Ndio, hakuna ndizi, hakuna ndizi leo . . .'. Yes, we have no bananas . . ."

Lord Cudlipp has had his first postcard from his grand-daughter, "who is touring the Soviet Union: 'Yesterday,' she writes, 'we went to see Lennon's tomb.'

Soft sell

Let no one say the Williamson summit did nobody any good. Bill and Julie Brice, young American yoghurt manufacturers, smothered the event in free samples. As a result, Julie says: "Our sales have increased from nothing to two million dollars. Our stores are going nationwide and we are opening in London soon".

BARRY FANTONI



"Not too long in the sun, Neville: we're off to the Dordogne on Saturday!"

It'll crease you

Tonight sees the London debut of the Octetto Ironicu at the Air Gallery, Holborn, during which "members of the group will iron different types of clothing and artistic objects, from underwear to evening wear, from the wrappings and bandages of religious relics to the ribbons and laces of erotic corsets". By way of rehearsal the group has ironed the pleats of the large statue of Buddha in the garden of the V & A, and one of their claims to have ironed the sea at Bognor. For the finale of tonight's *Tutti Impromptu au Bal Presse* the octet will be forming visual analogies of the word Euphoria. Their ambition is "to iron out the philosophical disputes in Rafael's *Disputa* in the Vatican".

British Telecom has produced a leaflet "to give you some idea of the size and complexity of London's telecommunications services and how they are organized". I have been sent copies. So that's how they are organized.

A real skinful

The British eat 6,000 million sausages a year. I was quietly surprised of two of them in the office yesterday just as my eye chanced upon this hugely indigestible statistic. (Not even founder members of the British Academy of Gastronomes who are also *Times* columnists get to eat out every day.) It accompanied a warning that October is to be declared British Sausage Time, and an offer to supply me with "fun" information on sausages". Now sausages are one thing I have had surprisingly little "fun" information about. The senders of the 10 best sausage jokes, printable enough to help PHS through the silly season, will each receive not mere bubbly, but a British Sausage Time quartz clock, courtesy of the British Sausage Bureau. Now don't send anything so saucisse, will you?



News of the invasion of our south coastal waters by weevils "fish remained fresh" of Highgate of 1944, after the liberation of France, from the boy's French pen. "It ended in block capitals: NEVER FISH THE ENGLAND!!!! That is how Dash discovered, with Harrap's help, that the French call the creature *le rire*.

PHS

Not for the first time, the media has over-reacted to an outbreak of typhoid fever. The disease is relatively rare and can effectively be treated. But since confirmation of a number of cases originating on the island of Kos, there have been banner headlines in the newspapers and disquieting comments on radio and television.

People about to take holidays abroad have been hastily inoculated, even though inoculation just before departure would be ineffective, as would inoculation in a typhoid-infected area itself. One newspaper has even suggested that inoculation be made compulsory for those visiting countries where the disease is endemic.

The media had a similar field day

after the typhoid outbreak at Zermatt during the height of the skiing season in 1963. About 70 Britons were infected. The Swiss authorities were accused of delay in reporting the outbreak, and I was approached by a Swiss journalist to provide him with information so that he could attack his government in a Swiss weekly magazine. I refused. This did not prevent the attack, but did result in my being included in it for refusing to supply ammunition to increase its impact.

An Englishman who had been to Zermatt during the period of infection, but who did not become infected, found himself and his family ostracized on his return home: objections were made to his children attending school, and a local provision store was reluctant to serve his wife with food.

A television team approached me during this period and asked my help in putting on a programme about the Zermatt outbreak. Hoping to be able to persuade people to "play it cool", I agreed. However, as the programme took shape I became uneasy, because I felt that it was concentrating on sensational rather than informative aspects of the affair. I complained of this to a member of the production team while they were filming in my laboratory. I pointed out that there were lessons to be learnt from this outbreak and that it would be better to concentrate on those. I shall always remember his reply: "Doctor, we're in this game to entertain the public, not to educate it."

In the following year (1964) a typhoid outbreak burst on the unlucky town of Aberdeen. As typhoid is my business, I was also intimately involved in this epidemic. By this time the mass media, primed by Zermatt and by a few small outbreaks in this country, probably caused by infected corned beef, were ready to explode at news of typhoid.

And explode they did, especially when it became evident that the Aberdeen incident was big and that its source was probably corned beef, I had to go virtually incommunicado, otherwise my work would have been impeded by the many attempts by journalists of different sorts to obtain information from me. While I was trying to play it down, others were doing their best to stir it up. And there was genuinely widespread alarm at the suggested possibility that the infection might become nationwide. What nonsense!

Typhoid infection occurs only by way of mouth. If you do not swallow the typhoid bacillus you do not contract the disease. Typhoid is not spread by droplet infection like respiratory diseases. Typhoid cases or carriers do not go round surrounded by a cloud of infection; they can transmit the disease only by contaminating water supplies or food with their excreta.

Typhoid is predominantly a disease of countries with poor hygiene, water supplies prone to contamination, and inadequate sewage disposal. As this country

E. S. Anderson puts the typhoid outbreak in perspective

Beware, a bad epidemic of news hysteria



ranks among the best in the world in these respects, its incidence of typhoid is correspondingly low.

In 1982, 168 cases of typhoid were reported from England and Wales to the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre at Colindale, London. Twenty-one (12 per cent) were contracted in this country and 147 (88 per cent) were infected abroad: 93 on the Indian subcontinent and 16 in Mediterranean countries - two in Spain, three in France, four in Italy, and one each in Algeria, Malta and Greece. The total works out at less than 0.3 per 100,000 of the British population.

Typhoid is easy to treat nowadays. Chloramphenicol is the drug of choice and the disease responds so well that the mortality rate has fallen from about 10 per cent to 1 per cent or less. For example, of 507 cases infected in the Aberdeen outbreak, only three died - a mortality rate of 0.6 per cent. And at least one death was of an elderly woman already gravely ill. Although typhoid is still a grave disease, therefore, its outcome need no longer be feared as it was in the days before chloramphenicol.

In one instance a female carrier, whose excreta were found to be contaminating a local stream which caused an outbreak in 1948, was established to have to have been infected in 1895. She had been a schoolmistress all her working life, but the only evidence that she had previously transmitted the disease was in 1926 when two visitors

Dr. Anderson, F.R.S., was formerly Director of the Enteric Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, London.

staying with her contracted typhoid. So she could scarcely be described as having constituted an active threat to her environment.

Once carriers are detected, the risk present to others is explained to them and they are carefully instructed in the rules of personal hygiene. They are usually only too anxious to cooperate. They cannot, of course, be employed in the food industry, or on water undertakings at points where they could contaminate supplies. But in most other occupations they present little risk.

Drug therapy has proved disappointing in the treatment of carriers. Chloramphenicol, so useful in the treatment of the acute disease, is useless for the carrier state. Success has been claimed for other anti-bacterial drugs from time to time, and it is worth giving some of them a trial. Surgery is the only alternative treatment in the event of failure of drug therapy.

The carrier state is mostly caused by chronic gall bladder infection with the typhoid bacillus, and removal of the gall bladder offers a 70 to 80 per cent prospect of cure. But the operative risk may be considerable in an elderly person in indifferent health, and since the rules of hygiene, are usually observed by carriers, so that they cause no further infection, it may be advisable to avoid surgery. In younger, otherwise healthy carriers, however, it should be considered as the treatment of choice if the carrier persists despite drug therapy.

I confidently expect our indigenous incidence of typhoid infection to dwindle to vanishing point in the long term. So long as people go on holiday to areas of relatively high typhoid incidence such as the Mediterranean basin, however, we shall continue to import the disease. But bearing in mind the millions of British holidaymakers travelling abroad, the individual risk is very small indeed. And it can be reduced still further by anti-typhoid inoculation once in three to four years, by avoiding eating foods such as green salads and raw shellfish when visiting countries where typhoid is common and by using only sterilized water, either bottled mineral water (preferably aerated), or treated with water-sterilizing tablets, which are available cheaply from pharmacists and are easy to use.

In any event a case of typhoid presents a negligible risk to the general population. Secondary cases, that is, those infected by transmission from patients infected in the primary source, are rare.

Typhoid outbreaks are easily controlled; indeed, they are usually self-limiting. The outbreak runs its course and ceases. The trouble is that typhoid has an average incubation period of about nine to 14 days, with extremes of as little as three days or as long as six or more weeks, and that not all patients fall ill at once.

The full extent of an outbreak may therefore take some weeks to declare itself. But this does not mean that infection is persisting, or spreading; it means simply that different people infected at the same time have different incubation periods and thus fall ill at different times.

There is thus no need for panic about typhoid; no need to ostracize contacts; no need to fuss about carriers, most of whom only very exceptionally transmit the infection and who, once detected, are usually easily controlled; and least of all is there any justification for the sensationalism to which this relatively rare and quite tractable disease is submitted by the media.

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Getting the unions back on the right track

Paul Routledge looks at the battle between self-interest and ideology

It is clear from the preliminary agenda for next month's Trades Union Congress that the unions are deeply divided on how to conduct relations with Mrs Thatcher's new administration.

The hard left, predictably, wants the Labour movement to continue its boycott of talks with Mr Norman Tebbit, the Employment Secretary, on his plans for a third and even more radical programme of trade union law reform.

There is also pressure to begin withdrawing from the National Economic Development Council, now the only forum where union leaders regularly meet ministers.

Conversely, centre-right traditionalists want the TUC to present its policies "through every avenue open to it", including direct discussions with the Government, in the hope of exerting what influence it can.

There is no doubt where Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, stands. In an interview with *The Times*, he made very clear his intention to persuade Congress to drop the boycott of the Employment Secretary and come to grips with political realities. "There must be changes," he insists.

The TUC General Council last week split 14-11 on the issue of talking to Mr Tebbit, evidence that many union leaders still cannot bring themselves to contemplate doing any kind of deal with this Cabinet. "You don't negotiate with political realities," he insists.

That is why, he argues, the unions must test the ice by talking to Mr Tebbit about his desire to make it easier for trade unionists to opt out of paying the political levy to the Labour Party. That discussion could broaden into a more general exchange on the Tebbit plan to introduce compulsory secret ballots for trade union elections.

What the unions cannot gauge in advance, of course, is whether ministers will take any notice of their arguments. Such evidence as there is on this score is not encouraging, the Transport Minister last week declined to intervene to



Murray (left), ready to talk to Norman Tebbit. Scargill (right), taking a back seat

prevent the imminent closure of three railway workshops, and the Environment Secretary offered scant hope to construction unions seeking a boost for the building industry.

But the balance of advantage still lies in talking, Mr Murray insists. The TUC's main instrument of policy is argument and negotiation, not deterrence. Even if this government does not take his views, future Conservative governments will.

"The whole nature of our society requires government to accept that the trade unions are part of our life." And if that requires a different perspective on TUC aspirations, so be it. "The one thing we have learned over the past five years is that we have to take a longer view than traditionally we have done."

Mr Murray talks as though he has already won the votes and knows he has it in the bag. He is almost certainly right. The TUC is ripe for change, as its own internal reforms show. From next month, when all unions with more than 100,000 members qualify for automatic seats, the General Council will be more representative of white collar and moderate opinion.

It is an historic shift away from the TUC's manual roots, and signals the end of the dominance of the old, heavy industry unions that were traditionally more political than the white-collar organizations that have taken their place. It is appropriate that Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing miners' leader, should voluntarily leave the General Council at this time; his confrontationist policies appear singularly out of place in the new, more pragmatic environment.

However, it would be premature to write off the direct-action lobby and the residual influence of the left. Attention will be re-focused on bread and butter issues rather than grandiose policies on nuclear weapons and foreign affairs. It is likely that Britain's membership of the EEC will be reluctantly accepted. The Labour movement's economic strategy will also be re-appraised, and the 1984 *Economic Review* will be less utopian. There will be greater emphasis on winning rank-and-file support for union policies, if possible through a new daily paper reflecting the labour movement's values. One way and another, it sounds like the old TUC carthorse, and it probably is.

Mr Murray believes that the current shift in Labour movement opinion will encourage trade unionists to "put their heads above the parapet" more than in recent years. And when the TUC does seek to negotiate with the Government, it will be on a basis of opposition to present economic and social policies. A cessation of hostilities will not necessarily lead to a fruitful peace. Much hangs on that crucial first meeting with Mr Tebbit.

Understandably, there is less emphasis in this year's agenda on achieving policies through the Labour Party, though it is still seen as the best available political alternative.

The Alliance is not taken seriously at present, though the Murray doctrine would require contacts if it appeared that the SDP-Liberal coalition had a good chance of forming a government.

So what will change at Blackpool? It seems there will be a general scaling-down of expectations, and a different style. The TUC will behave more like one of its constituent unions, deciding what and when and going for things one at a time instead of asking for everything at once.

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Ronald Butt

Labour: the worst is yet to come

There comes a stage in the decline of institutions and political parties when the next apparently important happening makes no significant difference to the outcome. Thus I doubt whether the long-term outlook for the Labour Party would be much different if Mr Roy Hattersley were to be its next leader instead of Mr Neil Kinnock.

Even if Mr Tony Benn's stand-in, Mr Michael Meacher, were to be elected deputy to Mr Kinnock instead of Mr Hattersley it would probably alter little except, perhaps, the speed of events. When left-wing union leaders conferred privately last week about whether Mr Hattersley or Mr Meacher should be the deputy, they were only discussing cosmetics. The question was simply whether Mr Hattersley's moderate reputation would enable Labour to keep on its now ordained path to the left with fewer splits, and more acceptably to the electorate, than would be possible with Mr Meacher's dogmatism.

If Mr Peter Shore were going to be elected that would indeed make a difference. A Labour Party capable of choosing the only candidate who could appeal to its old national constituency against the unions and the left would, by definition, be a different party from the one which considers only Mr Kinnock and Mr Meacher.

Dr David Owen sees it differently. He has decided on an open-door policy for all individual refugees from the Labour Party, who wish to come to the SDP. They will be welcome without inquisition about their past performance or why they have held back so long. There will be no galling hostility to Labour right-wingers in the final fragmentation of their old party (symbolized by Labour's 7.3 per cent poll at Penrith.) The watchword, as another Social Democrat put it, is generosity. But they expect individual recruits rather than the emergence of yet another independent Labour Party. That makes sense.

An exodus of a sufficient band of Labour MPs able to form their own organization seems unlikely. Future defectors will either be older ex-Cabinet ministers who are over the hill in terms of party power, or junior ex-ministers and back-benchers whose only base is their seat in Parliament. There are no more Owen and Jenkins among them. There is no room for a second ex-Labour Party so long as Dr Owen resists amalgamation with the Liberals and keeps the SDP as Labour's successor.

Conservatives look on all this benignly and are willing to help where they can. Mr Tebbit's Bill requiring union ballots to approve political funding will purposefully contain an early date for the first ballot so as to precipitate action. Some unions, when balloted, are expected not to throw any more money away on Labour; some of these might pay funds to no party; others might fund the SDP. Many would stay with Labour. What the consequences would be for the TUC is not yet a question for sensible speculation. Against the seismic background of such prospective events, the question whether Mr Hattersley would be a better leader than Mr Kinnock or a more moderate deputy than Mr Meacher is one of quite dramatic insignificance.

Paul Pickering

Enter extreme

Worst
me

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BALANCE-SHEET OF MEDICINE

The curious affair of the Whipp's Cross cordon sanitaire is only one of many signs of how deeply the NHS has been rattled by developments since the election. Faced with a succession of novel and unsettling initiatives by the Government, it is no surprise if parts of the service themselves begin to fall back on improvisation, with an eye to political effect.

Whipp's Cross hospital, faced with the call for more spending cuts in the current year, announced this week that it would turn away patients living outside a "catchment area" determined by the hospital itself, except for serious emergencies and references to named consultants. By this means the hospital hopes to avoid treating many hundreds of patients in a full year, and consequently to save itself the expense of doing so. Whether or not the patients eventually find treatment elsewhere, they will not figure as a charge on the budget of Whipp's Cross hospital.

Clearly this is no way to manage the resources of a national public service designed to meet social need. The rapid, if rather baffled, protest by the Regional Health Authority shows that it sees how damaging the practice could be if it spread. This is not at all what is meant by the use of initiative in seeking ways of cutting costs. Neighbouring hospitals in similar financial straits would be given a strong market incentive to impose a similar rule. Patients would be thrown back on a family practitioner service, which in the East End is acknowledged to have marked shortcomings - the very reason why many patients presented themselves at hospital in the first place.

It is a London problem, and a "hospitals-versus GPs" problem: as such it points to several of the worst areas of potential friction in the NHS today. London's position in the perpetual haggling over distribution of finance is paradoxical: it is at once embarrassingly over-provided, with world-famous teaching hospitals and specialist institutions, and painfully under-provided, in areas where the profusion of hospitals has inhibited the development of GP services.

For many years, and rightly, successive governments have progressively channelled national funds away from regions which get more than an equal share. London is one of these, and the consequences for

the weaker areas of its services have been harsh. The reallocation formula is designed to take account of these factors, and it is a matter of hot dispute whether it does so adequately. But the fact is that scarcity of resources for the NHS as a whole is subjectively perceived most painfully by those who manage it in London and other apparently fortunate places.

As far as national expenditure is concerned, nothing is gained by one hospital pinching off patients on its neighbours. But any accounting system which provides incentives to efficiency at the local level (which should in principle be best placed to judge how resources should be allocated) is apt also to create incentives to the minimizing, regardless of efficiency, of any loss-making activity. A similar factor was exposed last month when Mr Lawson demanded savings from the hospitals to compensate for an anticipated overspend in GP services.

Hospitals are cash-limited, which means that if there are more patients dying of kidney disease than budgeted facilities to cure them (and there always are) the surplus of patients are given only palliative treatment, and will die. General practice, by contrast, is demand-led: whoever turns up has a right to expect some sort of appropriate treatment, and it is for the doctor to combine efficiency and economy as best he can. It is statistically possible to estimate the annual cost, but last year the Government chose to budget on the basis of a low estimate, and now naturally finds it likely that the budget will be exceeded. Having no means of enforcing retrenchment on the GPs, it has imposed it on the hospitals instead. A certain rough justice can be claimed for the procedure, as the hospitals have not been unaware of the savings to be made by hurrying in-patients out into the community, and back on to the GP budget.

These rather ignominious expedients are only what is to be expected when each part of the service is under pressure to do its best for itself and those it serves: it would be unworldly to expect otherwise. But as the Government considers further economy drives, with more specific requirements, for instance on staffing, than ever before (and correspondingly less scope for constructive local discretion) it is worth bearing in mind that such campaigns cannot be carried out without danger of paper savings

that is, in the months ahead must not be conducted in terms of unattainable ideals, whether social or fiscal. But the public has a right to ask that the alternatives be faced with more truth and frankness than they have been up to now, and that whatever hardship may be unavoidable is shared, through compassion and good management, so as best to protect the NHS's most vulnerable customers (who happen also to be its most costly).

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA

The restrictions on foreign journalists which the "front line" southern African states have agreed upon in the reporting of their affairs sounded pretty stringent when they were announced in Harare last weekend. Foreign correspondents accredited to South Africa or reporting to bureaux there would not be allowed in any more, and that accounts for most foreign correspondents in the region. The new policy would be applied immediately and "very, very firmly" said Zimbabwe's deputy secretary for information. They wanted a "total information disengagement" from South Africa.

However, the meeting had no sooner broken up before it was stated in Botswana, one of the front liners, that its representative was not authorized to sign the document and the matter had not been discussed by the government. It was also noticed that correspondents based in South Africa would be excluded "in principle" and exceptions would be made of specially

invited journalists. And the BBC correspondent, who was required to leave Zimbabwe as the first victim of the ban, was told on parting that he might be invited back again for the 1985 elections, which, if not sarcastic, sounds like a good humoured remark.

Zimbabwe now offers further interpretation: the ban will be selective, depending on whether journalists have or have not given cause for offence in the past. Since these states are already in the habit of exercising their discretion as to which journalists they shall admit, it may be that the old policy may not in the end turn out to be very different from present practice. That is very much to be hoped, for it is to the benefit of all parties that no new barriers be erected.

The ostensible reason for the restriction is that the reporting of foreign correspondents based in South Africa gives credibility to Pretoria's biased view of reality in southern Africa. That will surprise most of them and it will certainly surprise Pretoria, which

NO LAISSEZ-PASSER

The scene is Dover Western Docks. An SNCF car ferry has just arrived. Immigration officials stand ready, bored at the prospect of another stream of Renaults en route for Marks and Spencer and the changing of the guard. But what's this: a *char-à-hanc* full of brown maghrebines faces and flowing white robes. Immigration officials, trained to spot an octofoon at twenty paces in the dusk, are having no truck with flimsy *cartes d'identité*. Protestations of EEC citizenship go unheeded; these are obviously would-be illegal immigrants. Send them back.

Fiction, but a not implausible reversal of what may have happened last weekend in Calais, and not for the first time. Imagine the fuss in Paris were the brown faces to belong to Frenchmen. Concern would be justified. France, like Britain, is a nation of colour, its history and empire visible in both *bidonville* and the obligations assumed by the French state towards its ethnic minorities. French port

officials are responding to a clear decision by the Mitterrand government to make an issue of race and immigration; it seems to have acted with a marked lack of concern for the knock-on effects of its policy for at least one of its EEC neighbours.

The domestic justification for the policy - perhaps scouting that unpleasant brand of blue-collar gallic racism embraced so warmly by the French Communist Party - is one thing. A lack of care in announcing it to France's allies is another. The French action has left it rather unclear whether the 1971 memorandum of understanding remains in force allowing ad hoc British identity cards to be substituted for full passports. Surely it is in the interests of France, the economy of the Pas De Calais, and the shopkeepers of Boulogne for the trade in day and short-term visits to be encouraged: the non-passport arrangements are a sensible means of dealing with the huge flow and should be retained.

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Radioactive waste dumping at sea

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Seamen

Sir, Like charity, concern for the environment begins at home. So I was disappointed to find you had devoted a leading article (July 20) to the activities of Greenpeace in Siberia and the ecological impact of Soviet industrial policies rather than to an environmental controversy now raging here in Britain in which Greenpeace has also been involved.

I refer to plans by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to dump nearly 4,000 tonnes of deadly radioactive waste some 500 miles from Land's End. This was due to start on July 11 but, thanks to the actions of the National Union of Seamen, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the train drivers' union Aslef, the dump ship Atlantic Fisher has been stranded at Barrow and the waste has failed to reach Shapness, the port at which it was due to be loaded.

It is still true that the Government has treated the NHS fairly, compared to other parts of the public sector. The constraints on future public expenditure are so severe that it is inevitable that the NHS will have to bear its share of hardship. More debate is needed about what its due share should be. Mr Fowler can claim that even after the Lawson bounce (which concerned an overrun on allocations, however arrived at) there has been no betrayal of his promise that NHS spending as a whole would not be cut.

The commitment to a growth in real terms of half of one per cent a year over the next decade still stands. But there is no escaping the fact that this scheme implies some deterioration of services. Local interest will have to be subordinated to wider interest.

The ten-year commitment fails short of meeting fully the extra demand caused by the growing proportion of old people among us; let alone the extra cost of taking advantage of new developments in medicine. (In the nature of things, technological advance tends more often than in industry to lead to extra costs further down the line, rather than outright savings.)

The recent Richmond Fellowship report on services for the mentally ill showed in another context how the praiseworthy ambition to improve patient turnover can have the effect, without proper and responsible planning, of making budgets healthier and patients sicker.

The health debate that is

needed in the months ahead must not be conducted in terms of unattainable ideals, whether social or fiscal. But the public has a right to ask that the alternatives be faced with more truth and frankness than they have been up to now, and that whatever hardship may be unavoidable is shared, through compassion and good management, so as best to protect the NHS's most vulnerable customers (who happen also to be its most costly).

Paid jobs for all

From the Chairman of Youth Call

Sir, What I found missing in Mr Francis Bennion's letter (July 23) was a recognition of the fact that there is a host of unmet needs in the community which could be undertaken by those who would otherwise be unemployed, or by young people among us; let alone the extra cost of taking advantage of new developments in medicine. (In the nature of things, technological advance tends more often than in industry to lead to extra costs further down the line, rather than outright savings.)

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Intimations of mortality

From Mr Noel Woolf

Sir, The most specific of all intimations of mortality is to be found on a departmental pass issued to me by the British Museum earlier this year. It has a photograph (mine), a serial number, my name and the baldest possible message: "Expires May 8, 1984".

The time is not included.

I will let you know if it comes to pass.

Yours hopefully

NOEL WOOLF,

Flat 7B, Bedford Towers,

Kings Road,

Brighton,

Sussex.

August 1.

Transport in London

From Mr Cyril J. H. Taylor

Sir, The Conservative group on the Greater London Council believe that London Transport should remain under the supervision of a democratically elected London-wide local authority. We therefore oppose Government plans to transfer London Transport from the GLC to the Department of Transport.

However, your leader of July 27

criticizing the details of the White Paper is not justified. Surely, the worst thing the Secretary of State for Transport could have done would be to set up a huge new quango with its own rate precepting powers. He has avoided this by recommending instead that London Transport be reorganized on a *commercial* basis, with a single board, consisting of business and transport experts.

If the minister appoints a chief executive of the calibre of Sir Michael Edwards or Ian MacGregor, there is a good possibility that their rate bills will be reduced. Unfortunately, the White Paper indicates that the Treasury will recoup its subsidy to London Transport by lowering the rate-support grant paid to London's boroughs.

You criticise the minister for not giving sufficient scope for privatiza-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Benefits from over-valued dollar

From Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, In your editorial (August 1) you are very critical and gloomy about the over-valued dollar. But surely there are other ways of looking at this.

If, as you say, the United States may have a trade deficit of \$60bn to \$100bn (and a somewhat smaller but still very sizable balance of payments deficit) this is not a good thing for the rest of us. If the US sucks in \$60bn to \$100bn more of our goods than it supplies, does it not help to promote employment and a satisfactory balance of trade position for us here? Also, with 25 per cent of US imports coming from developing countries - does it not help to promote economic development? Why should we complain?

You think that this situation is "unsustainable", but if any economy in the world can sustain it would be the US economy; and in any case by the time the situation changes the US trade deficit may have done its good work and converted the vicious deflationary circle of depression and rising unemployment into its reverse beneficial cycle.

Now, it is true as you point out that the US sucks in not only our commodities but also our capital. This means that we do not benefit from our export surplus to the US by domestic investment to the extent that we might. But it still means that we are commanding claims against the US economy for those future years which you fear so much, when the US will no longer supply us with ready-made dollars through its trade deficit. Moreover as you yourself say the "money is sent to the United States as a haven from political risk".

Can you blame the US for that?

Would lower interest rates cure this situation? I think the more likely scenario is that the capital flows to the US would occur for political reasons even if the trade deficit did

not exist - would this not be an incomparably worse situation when we would get the worst of both worlds?

Long live the US trade deficit! Yours faithfully,

H. W. SINGER,
Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton,
August 2.

From Sir Alan Neale

Sir, Your leader on the overvalued dollar (August 1) shows no awareness that the conditions you criticize are an inescapable consequence of the monetarist doctrines which in other contexts you support.

As you say, economic logic would expect a country with a huge current account deficit to have a weak currency. Then with floating exchange rates its exports will be cheap in world markets and its imports dear in the home market; and the system will adjust towards a new balance.

But once all eyes are turned to the money supply, the main component of which is the lending of the country's domestic banking system, it is seen as essential to meet any sign of expansion by raising interest rates. Then in a country like the USA, where there is no danger whatever of default, vast quantities of mobile international funds are moved to take advantage of the interest rate differential.

Now the country with the weak current account goes, as you say, to the top of the currency league. Instead of settling in train an adjustment process, it imports other people's money and further restricts its own economic activity and employment. But this is monetarism: the surprise is that you should be surprised.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN NEALE,
52 Swains Lane, N6.

9 Swains Lane, N6.

Pain and anger of Armenians

From Mr D. M. Thomas

Sir, No one who has talked with peaceable Armenians, and who has read Armenian poetry, could imagine that the pain and anger over the massacres of 1915 need to be cultivated by an alien power, as Roger Scruton suggests (July 26).

Likewise, I have heard too many speak, with still-living sorrow, of their families, all but wiped out two generations ago, for me to doubt that something terrible took place. Whether half a million, or a million, or a million and a half, were killed is academic, like the exact number of Jews led into the gas chambers.

If the modern generation of Germans said to the Jews, in effect, "It never happened; or if it did it has been greatly exaggerated, and in any case is none of our business" - one can imagine the feelings of Jews.

The Armenians suffer from an unacknowledged genocide: that is one crucial reason why the events of 1915 - so far, away from Mr Scruton's *Salisbury Review* - are only a step away from every Armenian.

How chillingly *The Times* article verified Hitler's sardonic remark when he first mooted the final solution: "Who now remembers the Armenians?"

It seems to me, as an outsider, that if only the Turks could say: "It happened, and we're sorry", the anger of moderate Armenians would be eased, and their few extremists would have no cover for their continuing the cycle of barbarity. Mr Scruton's article, on the other hand, can only entrench bitterness, not promote reconciliation.

Yours etc,

D. M. THOMAS,
10 Greyfriars Avenue,
Hereford.

July 26.

Going to the zoo

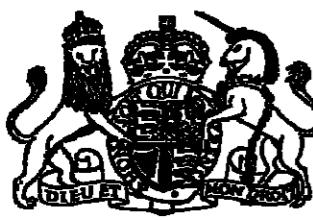
From Sir Richard Way

Sir, Your editorial, "Going to the Zoo" (July 23) deals in a generally fair way with a topical and important question. But in certain respects it creates an impression about the London Zoo and Whipsnade which, in my view, is a member of the council of only five years and therefore not particularly defensive about the past, does them less than justice.

The best zoos are indeed "institutions of research and conservation" and London can pride itself on its leading position in both respects. It would be an outrage, however, to set out to conserve exotic species, or indeed to be responsible for any animals, without being able to provide first-class veterinary and other services. It is not, by definition, a narrowly commercial operation and this is demonstrated by the fact that every other comparable zoo in the world has long been either subsidised or wholly maintained from public funds.

As you say, the London Zoo "has had to be bailed out by the state more than once"; in its 157 years of existence, twice to be precise (both occasions in the 1960s) if one excepts the current situation on which discussions are proceeding with the Government.

Your remark that the Zoo "disdains commerce", tempered by your recognition of "some signs of unbending in the last year or two", is certainly misleading



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
August 3: His Excellency Mr. Yehuda Avner was received in audience by the Queen and the Queen Mother. The Queen and the Queen Mother received the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Israel to the Court of St. James's.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy, who had the honour of being present: Mr. Michael Meirav (Minister Plenipotentiary); Mr. Shaii Rome (Minister-Counsellor, Consular Affairs); Mrs. Rivka Sivan (Minister-Counsellor, Consular Affairs); Colonel Yigal Lotan (Defence and Armed Forces Attaché); Mr. David Peleg (Counselor - Information); Mr. Yaakov Kerman (Counselor - Press); Dr. Yehuda Haim (Counselor); and Mr. Karel Gordach (Counselor).

Mr. Avner had the honour of being received by The Queen. Sir Antony Asciand (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by Her Majesty was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance. Mr. W. E. H. Whyte was received

in audience by The Queen and the Queen Mother on his appointment as British High Commissioner to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Mrs Whyte had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen, Air Commodore-in-Chief, the Royal Air Force Regiment, received Air Vice-Marshal H. Reed-Purvis on relinquishing his appointment as Commandant-in-Chief and Air Vice-Marshal J. F. G. Howe on assuming the appointment.

KENSINGTON PALACE
August 3: The Prince of Wales, Patron of the Appeal for the rebuilding of the National Spinal Injuries Centre at Stoke Mandeville, attended his appointment as Commandant-in-Chief and Air Vice-Marshal J. F. G. Howe on assuming the appointment.

The Duke of Kent will visit the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, Hereford and Worcester on October 27.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will visit the Telecom '83 exhibition in Geneva on October 28.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, will visit the headquarters of the Simplification of International Trade Procedures Board at Alnwick on October 29.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Mr. David Roycroft and Mrs. George West, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
August 2: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was received by HM Ambassador at Bern. (His Excellency Mr. J. E. Weller, and Mrs. Fiona of Mr. David Niven) which held at the Church of St Peter, Chateau d'Or, Switzerland, this afternoon.

Princess Alexandra will attend a reception given by the president of the Institute of Environmental Health Officers, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, East Sussex, on the occasion of the centenary year congress on September 7.

Mr. R. G. Moirot and Miss B. J. Miles
The engagement is announced between Robin, younger son of Mr and Mrs. A. K. Moirot, of Gloucester, and Barbara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. A. Miles, of Edge, Gloucestershire.

Mr. R. L. Paquin and Miss A. L. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Renaud Lionel, son of M. Bernard Paquin, of 12 rue d'Anjou, Paris, Sime, and Mme. Wally Karveno, of Paris, and Amanda Louise, daughter of Mr. Charles Wilson, of 12 Wellington Square, London, SW3, and Mrs. Vivien Wilson, of Les Santes Maries de la Mer, France.

Mr. K. M. St. C. van Hasselt and Miss C. Prouse
The engagement is announced between Kelvin, eldest son of Mr. M. van Hasselt, of Cranleigh, Surrey, and Douglas, A. S. Walker, of Kipperton, Kincraig, brighton, and Christine, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brian Prouse, of Riddingside, East Sussex.

Mr. J. F. S. Walker and Miss P. X. Lane
The engagement is announced between Julian Francis Scutts, elder son of Mr and Mrs. K. W. S. Walker, of 14 Bilett Avenue, Waterlooville, Hampshire, and Philippa Xanthe, younger daughter of Mr. D. W. Y. Lane, of Weybridge, and Mrs. M. Clarke, of Claverdon, Warwickshire.

Mr. R. J. Douglass and Miss C. M. Hutchinson Smith
The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs. G. R. Douglass, of Thirbygate House, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and Isabel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs. R. C. Hendy, of Abridge, Essex.

Mr. J. T. L. Cross and Miss F. H. Crawford
The engagement is announced between James Thomas Laidlaw, elder son of the Rev. J. H. L. and Mrs. Cross, of Calonne Road, Wimbledon, and Fiona Helen, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs. Iain Crawford, of Higham, nr Rochester, Kent.

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Mr. D. J. Gunn and Miss E. M. Tratt
The engagement is announced between David James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs. S. G. Gunn, of Highbanks, Roman Road, Blean, nr Weston-super-Mare, and Elizabeth Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs. G. P. Tratt, of Wick Farm, Lympstone, Somerset.

Mr. D. C. Lovell-Pank and Miss D. S. Byford
The engagement is announced between Dorian Christopher, son of the late Mr. C. E. Lovell-Pank, of Madrid, and the late Mrs. Jean McPherson de Oliva-Day, of Buenos Aires and Cape Town, and Diana Shuttleworth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. Michael C. Byford, of Bevington, Belchamp Otton, Sudbury, Suffolk.

Mr. S. C. Wilkes and Miss A. P. Downey
The engagement is announced between Simon Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs. C. W. Wilkes, of Aldsworth, Gloucestershire, and Alison Paula, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs. G. S. Downey, of Cobham, Surrey.

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Mr. M. R. Wiggin and Miss C. E. Elger
The engagement is announced between Mavis, son of Mrs. J. Simpson, of Javea, Spain, and the late Mr. E. Wiggin, of Barnham, Sussex, and Christina, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. P. Elger, of Caringbah, New South Wales. The marriage will take place at The Willows, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, on Sunday, September 4, 1983.

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A reception was held at the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. The honeymoon is being spent abroad.

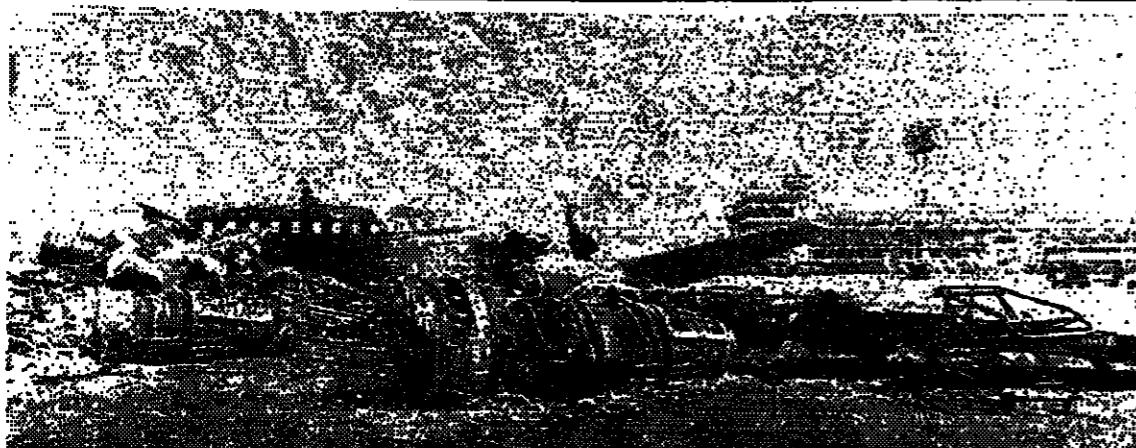
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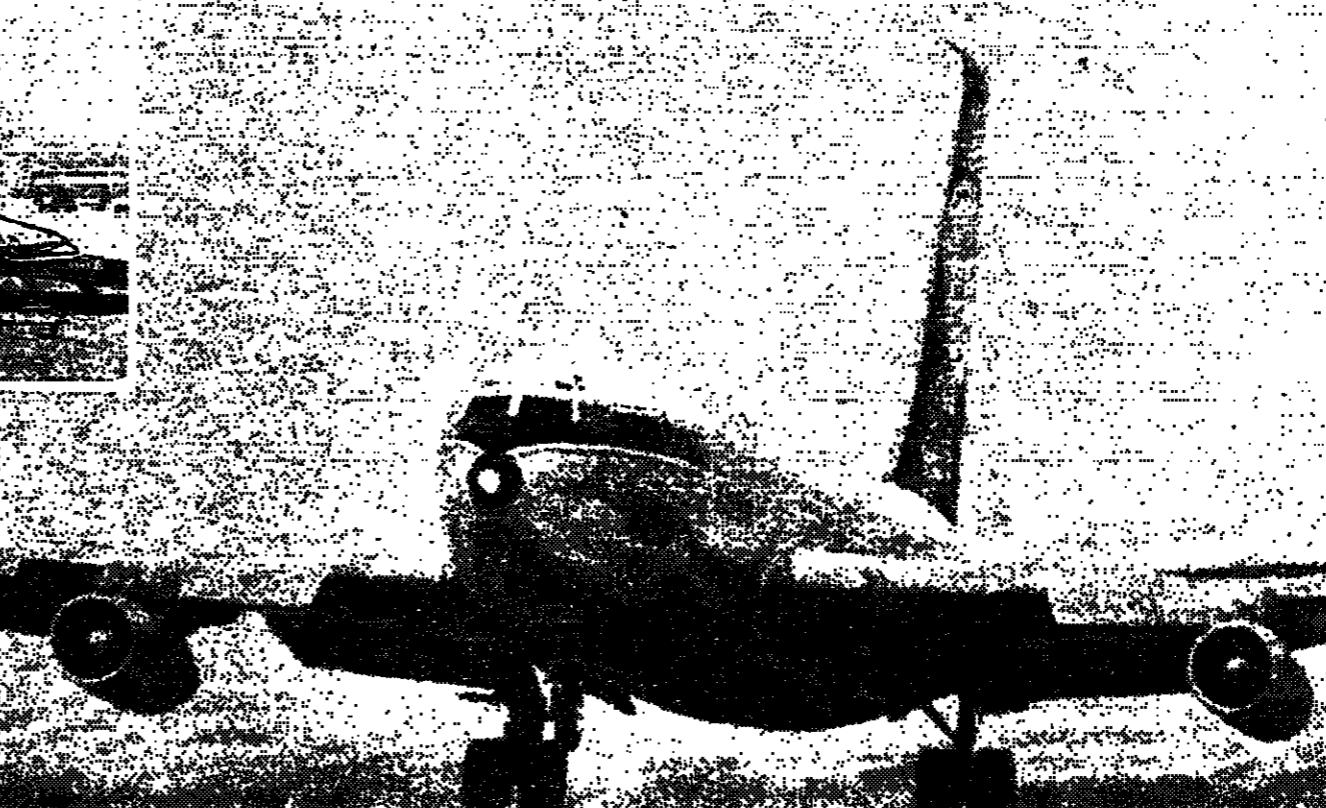
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Arab aviation



Business as usual for the airline which lived to fly again another day. Right: a Middle East Airlines' Boeing 707 taking off from its Beirut base. Left: the burned-out wreckage of another MEA Boeing - one of 16 destroyed at Beirut over the past seven years.



Front line airport

Robert Fisk reports first-hand on the airline which war could not ground

Middle East Airlines seems to treat shellfire like occasional showers of rain. When Beirut Airport comes under artillery or missile attack - as it did again last month - the runways are temporarily closed, the airport staff take shelter in the terminals and watch to see whether their rather elderly Boeing 707s and 720s escape shrapnel. Incredibly, they usually do.

If this is "business as usual", the mentality is sometimes taken to extreme lengths. I recall flying into Beirut during the civil war in 1976 on a MEA flight from Amman. There were only five passengers on the Boeing 707 and the in-flight catering facilities had long ago been suspended because of the fighting in Beirut. As a substitute, the stewardess presented me before landing with a large bottle of whisky. "Compliments of MEA," she said with a smile. "You're going to need it." She was right. Shells started landing round the airport while I was clearing immigration and there was a corporal spreading dead bodies on the pavement beside the airport car park. Welcome to Lebanon.

MEA crews can entertain you with a library of hair-raising stories, of planes taking off under rocket fire and of landing in Europe with bullet holes in the tail. The company likes to talk about the loyalty of its staff and it is true that you could fly on an MEA plane at the most terrible moments of Lebanon's long war and find a crew of Christian Maronites, Sunnis and Shia Muslims, Druzes and Armenians all working happily together.

It is also true that MEA is one of the few industries in Lebanon that has provided permanent employment in time of war. In 1981 alone, MEA reported a loss of more than £10m and expressed the hope of better days to come. A year later, however, Israel's invasion of Lebanon had turned the airport into a front line. The sight of two MEA Boeings burning on the tarmac was one of the war's most depressing symbols for the airline staff. When the airport reopened in the autumn, President Amin Gemayel greeted the first jet to land: the airline

had become infinitely bound up with the country's regular recoveries of self-confidence.

Some of the planes are beginning to look rather old and the company's much publicized decision to acquire the A310 Airbus has yet to be fulfilled. Three 747s run MEA's new route to New York but the planes are white elephants. Not long ago, the company was flying them out on the short-haul Cairo route so that they could refuel in Egypt where fuel costs are lower than Lebanon.

But there is not much that MEA cannot do for its passengers. The wine is free in all classes and friendly station managers often upgrade regular travellers from economy to first class. Never ask why journalists prefer the airline. After risking their lives to film the hotel battles in 1976, one American television crew was so desperate to get their material out of Lebanon that they asked MEA for an entire airliner. The got a 747, fully crewed, in just under half an hour. The cost was catastrophic: so was the film, after technicians in London accidentally developed it in the wrong chemical and destroyed every frame.

The airline lost one plane over Saudi Arabia in 1976 - apparently blown up by a bomb - that killed more than 80 passengers and crew. Staff have died in Lebanon's series of wars over the past eight years: gunmen took two of them from the airport and murdered them in 1976; a stewardess was killed by a shell as she waited to leave for a flight the same year. A pilot lost a leg while fighting in the Phalangist militia.

But MEA can probably survive anything these days. Its new executive office building at Beirut airport contains four floors above ground and four below. The company's vice president, who says the underground accommodation was built purely because of height restrictions, believes he can shelter, feed and provide beds for 2,000 people to live beneath the earth for three months at a time. It may be a pessimistic way of planning for the future but MEA has a habit of living to fly again another day.

The barrier to an airline dream

Despite the worldwide recession, and regional economic stresses produced by the Iraqi-Iranian war, the invasion of Lebanon, and a sharp fall in the production and price of oil, the Arab nations are still enthusiastic about aviation, both civilian and military.

The vastness of the Middle East, its inhospitable terrain, and the lack of surface links, mean that people and goods must fly in support of the ambitious modernization programmes embarked on in the last decade. In the middle 1970s, the 17 Arab airlines carried only 1½ per cent of the world's traffic but the figure has risen to around 7 per cent and the trend shows no sign of halting.

All of the big aircraft manufacturers see the Arab airline world as one of their most promising markets during the rest of this decade, and according to McDonnell Douglas figures, traffic between Europe and the Middle East will grow by an average of 7 per cent a year between now and 1990,

and traffic within the Middle East by 10.3 per cent annually during the same period.

Between them, the Arab airlines have about 300 jet aircrafts, more and more of them wide-bodied, and they carry 25 million passengers and more than 30,000 tonnes of freight a year to earn £4,300m.

They have, however, a long way to go before they can capitalize fully on the key geographical position of their region in the world's air network. At present, an inordinately large proportion of the traffic to and through the region is carried by non-Arab airlines, and the Arab airlines themselves are in intense and wasteful competition with each other, particularly on routes to North America and the Far East.

The dream of an Arab regional airline along the lines of Scandinavian Airlines System, which incorporates Sweden, Norway and Denmark, or Air Afrique, which draws together nine states in Africa, with engineering carried out jointly, in the manner of the

European KSSU and ATLAS groups, has long been pursued by a few of the more far-sighted leaders, but has failed to materialize mainly because of the strength of nationalism in the area.

The idealists want to see routes between the countries of the various members of the Arab Air Carriers Organization (AACO) designated as domestic services within the bilateral agreements. But little has been accomplished in this area, also because of nationalism. Some progress towards unification is being made, however, notably in the stamping out of fare and cargo rate discounting among AACO members (and in the launching of a joint attack on this practice against foreign carriers flying through the region) and in the maintenance of some aircraft.

Through the Arab Technical Consortium, Middle East Airlines is to carry out all 747 overhauls; Kuwait Airways will work on all European Airbus A310s; and Saudia will look after all TriStars. An effort is to be made to establish training standards among AACO members in the major technical disciplines, and to standardize pilot-training courses. But a plan for a central training academy has been dropped as being too unwieldy, and another for a central, computer-based reservations system is considered unworkable because of the disparate nature of the AACO airlines, and the differing nature of their operations.

Considering that many of them started only after the Second World War, and then relied heavily for several decades on expatriate expertise for the running of their corporate and day-to-day operations, the Arab airlines have done well to reach the point at which they stand today. The 1970s saw them indulging in an enormous spending boom on new planes, and the technology with which to back them up: the computers, the flight simulators, engineering workshops, and training schools.

Almost without exception,

they relied heavily on government resources called from the petroleum bonanza to carry them through this period. It is doubtful whether, by the hard accounting criteria applied to European and US airlines, many of them are profitable, but then most are expected by their governments to operate certain services at highly-unprofitable fares, particularly at the time of the Haj, when whole populations flock to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

The goal of the Arab airlines continues to be "Arabization", but the day when they can dispense with all expatriates and run their own companies with locally produced technical talent still appears to be a long way off and was put back further by the big expansion of the 1970s.

One estimate is that despite intensive training schemes, today almost 50 per cent of pilots within the Arab airlines, and 35 per cent of engineers are expatriates. Apart from national pride, there is a strong incentive to replace expatriates with locals on financial grounds, as it is reckoned that it costs five times as much to employ an outside pilot as it does an Arab.

In the defence sector, spending on military aviation and its associated hardware continues at a high rate among the Arab nations as they attempt to modernize their often-outdated inventories against an unsettled political background.

Aircraft, missiles, and systems, continue to be bought from the Eastern bloc, particularly by Libya, Iraq, and Syria. Purchases from the West, especially the US, Britain and France, range from the small and very simple (Bahrain's defence force consists of just five helicopters and six fighters) to the large and highly-sophisticated.

The regional leader in this latter category is Saudi Arabia which has invested, and continues to invest, thousands of millions of pounds in equipping the Royal Saudi Air Force with the sort of weaponry and back-up systems which the air forces of many Western countries would envy. Arabization in this sector has a low priority, and the Saudis have long-term contracts covering maintenance, support and training with a number of aerospace manufacturers from the West, among them Northrop and McDonnell Douglas of the US, and British Aerospace.

The jewel in the crown of the Saudi military aviation inventory is undoubtedly a fleet of

Continued on page 14

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THE CARRIERS

A match now for any competitor

From being a disparate group of companies content to go their own ways only a decade ago, the Arab airlines are now gradually becoming a coherent force with a growing voice in the councils of world-wide bodies such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Through the introduction of fleets of modern jet airliners, by replacing their reliance on western airlines' computers with their own systems, and with the building and equipping of new high-tech maintenance bases, the airlines of the region can today match most of their competitors in their flight operations.

But commercial success is inhibited by the tight control exercised by their governments, particularly in fares. Recently, the airlines decided through their own association to raise fares by 3 per cent but were told by the Arab Civil Aviation Council, composed of directors of civil aviation in the Arab world, that they were to be frozen.

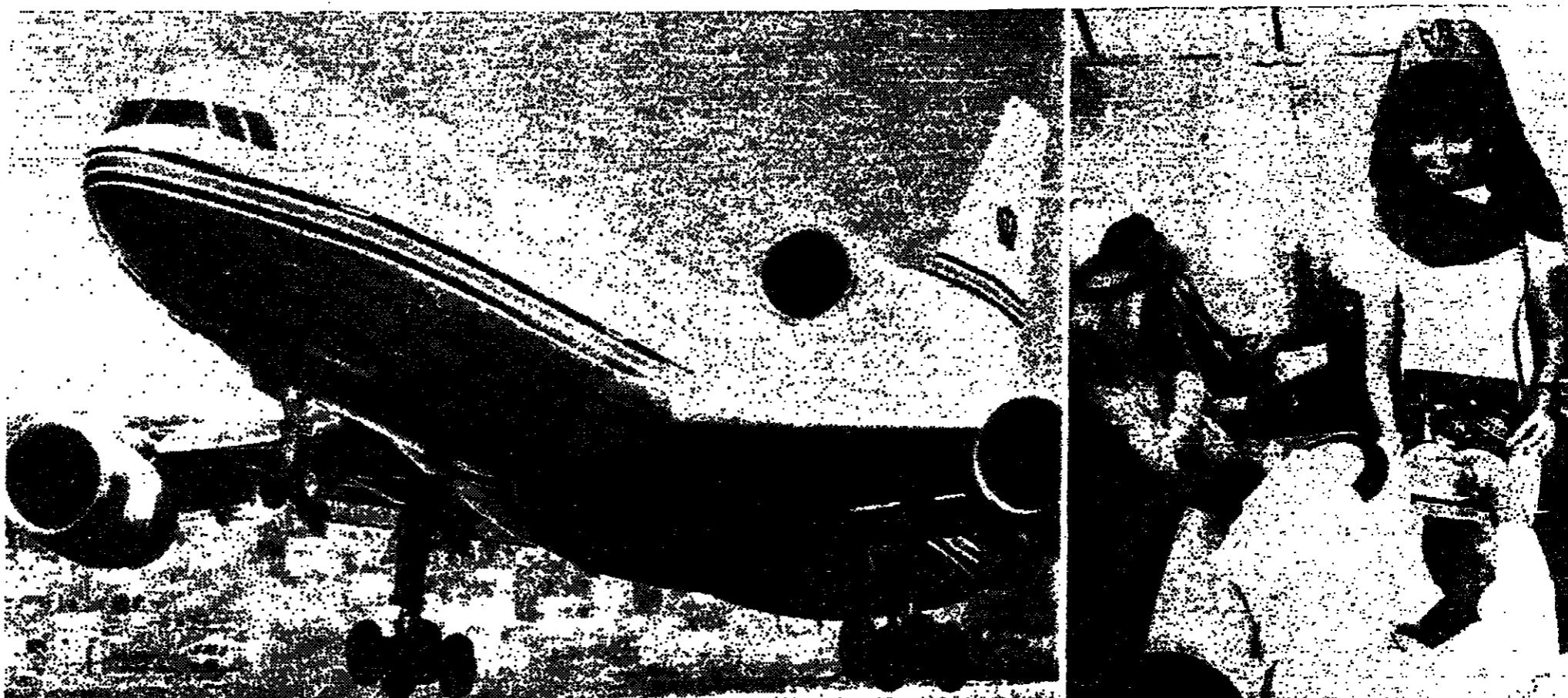
Most of the airlines won that particular battle after explaining to their respective governments the economic need for an increase, but there are many other cases where commercial

common sense is overruled by national whim. Governments of some Arab countries have given traffic rights to foreign airlines with no consideration to the negotiation of reciprocal rights. Arab airlines have also been critical of their governments for not giving them sufficient support at political level when they have tried to break into new markets abroad.

Where they have control over their own affairs, the Arab airlines are now producing levels of agreement which would have been unusual only a few years ago. They claim, for example, that the fight against discounting fares within their own ranks is now being seriously joined.

The fastest-growing airline in the Arab world has been Saudi, the Saudi Arabian national carrier. At the most recent count it has 22,500 employees and a fleet which included 11 Boeing 747s, 17 Lockheed TriStars, 19 Boeing 737s, nine McDonnell Douglas DC8s, an assortment of smaller executive aircraft, and 11 of the latest version of the 300-seat European A300 Airbus, the series 600, on order.

Saudia is a classic example of the rapid progress which has been made by so many Arab airlines since the end of the



Second World War, having been established in 1945 with one DC3 Dakota, presented by the United States.

Middle East Airlines illustrates the flexible nature of the Arab world operators in an area where communications have been frequently disrupted by wars and political crises. Based in Beirut, MEA has lost a number of its aircraft on at least three occasions in the past 10

years because of fighting. The worst occasion was last summer, when Israelis and Palestinians fought pitched battles around Beirut airport.

It then lost buildings and equipment as well as aircraft, but as in previous crises, it continued operating some services from a base abroad. Flights out of Beirut resumed almost as soon as the fighting ended, and the airline now lists

a staff of 5,400 and a fleet consisting of two 747s, 18 707s, and five Airbus A310s on order.

Gulf Air is a successful example of the regionalism for which many of the Arab carriers have strived but which has proved elusive. The joint airline of Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates - it was established in its present form in 1971 - after a long association with BOAC. Its

main operating base is Bahrain international airport. It has 3,000 employees and its fleet includes a 747, eight TriStars, and nine 737s.

A further example of successful cooperation was the agreement between Alia - Royal Jordanian Airlines and Syrianair to operate a joint service between the Middle East and New York. Syrianair, with 2,800 employees, operates two

747s, three 727s, and a number of Soviet-made aircraft, while Alia, with 4,900 staff, has three 747s, five TriStars, a 707, and nine 737s.

Relations within AACO are complicated by the fact that some members are large, international airlines while others are small domestic companies.

Egyptair, one of the largest, remains suspended from AACO because of the Camp David agreement, so lessening the scope for technical collaboration.

One area in which the AACO airlines would like to see improvement is air traffic control. A regional air traffic conference is now being ar-

anged - there has not been one since the mid-1960s - but hopes that air traffic controllers will be able to fly more direct and economical routes must remain slim until the entire region becomes less politically volatile.

Arthur Reed

AIRPORTS

A terminal fit for a king

Dammam and Dhahran in the late 1980s.

The King Abdulaziz took six years from 1976 to build. The old Jeddah airport was not only outdated but was being rapidly encroached upon by urban development. Its successor is 15 miles from the centre of the city, with which it is linked by a new motorway, and stands on a desert site covering 40.5 square miles. At the peak of construction, 11,000 workers from 35 countries were employed on the site. They laid two main runways, one of 12,450ft, the other 10,890ft, and erected four terminals - (one for use by Saudia, the national airline, another for Haj passengers, and another a private one for the Saudi royal family and their guests).

Since then there has been a vast expenditure on airports in the Arab world, both in updating existing facilities, and in constructing new ones on desert sites. What was primitive, by Western standards, until the petrodollar boom of the early 1970s.

Designing, managing, building, and equipping these airports has necessitated a huge influx of experience from outside Britain, the United States, France and West Germany are prominent among countries which have supplied technical and commercial experts, while the labour to build the runways, passenger terminals and other buildings, and to lay the roads connecting the airports with the cities they serve, has also been flown in from abroad, most notably from the Far East and Pakistan.

Bahrain, one of the airports heavily used in transit by non-Arab airlines and an important centre for the Arab airlines (which between them carry over 25 million passengers a year) has gained a reputation for being one of the most modern and efficient airports in the Middle East.

Seeb and Salalah, the two principal airports in Oman are being enlarged and updated, and Cairo International has been extended to deal with up to five million passengers a year. Abu Dhabi, another important staging point for long-distance travel, has a new airport designed to handle three million passengers a year at first, and 10 million by the turn of the century. The old airport in Abu Dhabi has undergone extensive modernization.

Dubai plans to double the size of its international airport, with a new arrival terminal costing £250m. Sharjah's new airport, costing £330m, has been largely designed by the ruler Shaikh Sultan.

Kuwait has a new three-storey terminal building designed to handle 2.2m passengers a year, and plans for a second terminal are in hand. The recently built Queen Alia International Airport, Jordan, will have an capacity for 2.5m passengers annually by the middle 1980s, and for up to eight million by the end of this century.

The "showcase" development of the area is the King Abdulaziz International Airport at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, although the recently-completed King Khalid International Airport at Riyadh, in the same kingdom, is vying with it. A third big new airport, serving the eastern province of Saudi Arabia, is due to open near

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THE PILGRIMAGE

Flying in the faithful

Jeddah's £150m King Abdulaziz airport was hailed as the world's largest when it opened in January 1981. It is a distinction it will lose when Riyadh's new international airport, even larger in area, opens in October.

More significant than the size of Jeddah's airport is its architecturally astonishing Haj terminal. For Jeddah is the principal entry point for millions of Muslim pilgrims who make their way each year to Mecca, 45 miles to the east.

The number of Haj visitors has grown steadily since the advent of mass air transportation. In 1926, after Mecca was captured by Ibn Saud's forces, 100,000 pilgrims came to the city. Since then it has been the role of the ruling al-Saud dynasty to guard the holy places of Islam in the kingdom and accommodate Muslim pilgrims from all over the world.

In September the annual pilgrimage and what in effect is Saudi Arabia's annual tourism season will start again. It will be a busy time for airlines which

will bring the faithful from the Arab world, South-East Asia, the Indian sub-continent and other areas of Muslim population. The Saudi Arabian national airline, Saudia, will alone transport about 100,000 of the nearly two million visitors expected.

The special Haj terminal has been built to take the strain of this immense and sudden influx of visitors without disrupting normal airport activity. The terminal could be described as a massive transit lounge. Yet it is

coated glass fibre developed by Owings & Coming. The Teflon is designed to keep out moisture and extend the life of the parasols.

The roofs allow in light but deflect the desert's heat. Inside the structure the effect is almost one of looking at a very amicable sky. Air is circulated at 20 miles an hour through the open-sided terminal and through the circular openings on the roofs.

The terminal comprises two units linked by a landscaped mall. There are 20 passenger gates. Arriving pilgrims are processed through immigration, customs and luggage collection before moving into the main area.

The terminal and its supporting communications and power infrastructure is designed to handle 5,000 passengers an hour. Original plans estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 people during the Haj would stay in the terminal area for 24 hours or more.

The roofs are made of Teflon.



Flying over the 'tents': the new Haj terminal at Jeddah airport was inspired by the concept of a bedouin encampment.

TOURISM

Five star travel

Around 100 students, teachers, lecturers and social workers will be taking a package holiday in Iraq this year costing £560 which includes a flight to Amman in Jordan, and then overland through Syria and Turkey to Iraq.

Perhaps better known for its war-stricken deserts than for its beaches, Iraq's attractions lie in its ancient historical centres like Hara City, Nineveh and Babylon.

A travel agent's eyes may not sparkle when holidays to the

Gulf are mentioned yet it is an area that many feel has potential. Gulf Air in a recent study on aviation in the area estimated that passenger traffic to and from the Gulf will grow by 7.9 per cent annually between 1983 and 1990, partly because of tourism. The area is rich in historical interest and

has many miles of sandy beaches (sadly many are now covered in oil).

Tourism to the Gulf area is not nearly as highly developed as it is to Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, because apart from the greater attractions of those places, airlines do

not offer the range of promotional fares necessary for reasonably priced holidays.

Airlines, however, are quick to retort that if they were approached with guaranteed seat requests of about 500 a season they would be willing to introduce such schemes. A spokesman for British Airways said that most of the travellers to the region are business travellers and they do not require such a fare spread.

Continued on page 14

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ECONOMICS

Pulling in the passengers

As the Middle East has grown in world economic importance so has the scope and scale of the region's airline operations. This can be seen in the now familiar sight of Arab wide-bodied jets at Heathrow and other major international airports.

There is, of course, an element of prestige involved, but within countries of the area air travel tends to be a necessity rather than a luxury in order to connect cities and communities across often vast tracts of inhospitable terrain.

Inevitably a heavy element of subsidy is needed to provide such services. But the oil-boom years have provided the income to many countries in the region to sustain the development of extensive internal, intra-regional and international networks.

The growth pattern in traffic that has been generated is in sharp contrast to the more dismal air transportation statistics from other parts of the world. While political instability, and a brake on spending as a result of the fall in oil prices, can be expected to slow the more ambitious plans of Arab airlines passenger trends are still optimistic. Recent International Air Transport Association figures show, for example, that Middle-East-Far East traffic increased 22 per cent last year which was the biggest jump recorded on any international route network.

Planning for growth and keeping solvent when many of the world's airlines, seem to live on the brink of bankruptcy is not easy. Though most Arab airlines have remained relatively unscathed from a biting world recession none is immune from the economics of modern airline management.

There are 15 Arab airlines including Air Algerie, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, South Yemen's Al-Yemaden, Egyptair, Iraqi Airways, Gulf Air, Kuwait Airways, Royal Air Maroc, Libyan Arab Airlines, Middle East Airlines, Saudia, Sudan Airways, Syrian Arab Airlines, Tunis Air and North Yemen's Yemenia. Together they operate some 264 jet aircraft and employ 100,000 people. In 1981 they are estimated to have carried 26 million passengers and 375,000 tons of cargo.

Most of the Arab airlines major growth has occurred in the last 10 years. Saudi Arabian Airlines has in that time become the 16th largest IATA member in terms of passengers carried - 10 million - in 1982 and tenth in terms of its fleet.

From a post-war start with three DC3 (Dakota) aircraft, Saudia has become the biggest airline in the Middle East. Its present and planned fleet consists of 80 aircraft.

One aim of the present Saudi Arabian five-year development plan is said to be to achieve a financial balance in current domestic service operations. Two years ago internal fares were increased 70 per cent. It was the first increase in 10



The world's biggest annual airlift. Six of the two million Muslim pilgrims who travel to Mecca each year praying at Jeddah's £1,500m King Abdulaziz airport.

years. How long before another hike will be sanctioned remains to be seen.

Meanwhile Saudia is reportedly planning further investment in communications facilities, training and support services to help it remain viable in the more austere years ahead.

Saudia is responsible to its own national interests. Gulf Air on the other hand has to serve four states: the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. Nevertheless it is a successful airline second only to Saudia and in less than a decade its turnover has grown from \$8m to \$600m. Last year the airline carried two million passengers. Results have steadily improved following a decrease in employment of

expatriate flight crew. Some 99 per cent of Gulf Air's pilots and first officers are now Arab as well as 90 per cent of station staff.

Away from the Gulf, Lebanon's Middle East Airlines has no trouble finding local staff rather in generating enough business to support its 5,000 personnel. MEA, after Egyptair which was founded in 1932, is the second oldest airline in the region.

MEA is highly experienced, professional but more than others appreciates the need for regional cooperation on airline matters. At a conference of the Arab Air Carriers Organisation in March held in Abu Dhabi, the secretary-general, Salim Salam, who is also MEA's chairman, commented that Arab airlines could reduce their overheads by a regional division of labour. He envisaged Boeing 747s being serviced in Beirut, Airbus A310s in Kuwait, Lockheed TriStars in Saudi Arabia and avionics maintenance being carried out by MEA and Alia.

Apart from keeping flying one of the main challenges to profitable airline operations is what Salam and others chose to call "illegal discounting" on tickets of between 25-60 per cent. What is rarely explained is how such tickets can be sold at all if not provided by the airlines in the first place.

Not everybody wants to fly from Abu Dhabi to London via Sola but it seems unlikely that airlines will be willing for any extended period to fly less than half full if seats can be filled at less than nominal price. Few passengers will complain but airline accountancy is thrown into chaos by discounting.

Arab airlines have reached an early maturity. But they face increasing costs for the purchase of a new generation of fuel-efficient aircraft and for Arabising workforces. In the next few years consolidation rather than prestige therefore is likely to be the keynote in planning procedures.

Robert Bailey

Five star travel

Continued from page 13

British Airways used to operate packages to Sharjah and Khor Fakkan through Sovereign holidays but gave up two years ago because the market was not ready for it and so BA now concentrates on Egypt which it says has been a great success.

British Caledonian and Hilton Hotels have teamed up to offer packages, but the numbers involved are only about 300 per year. Most leisure travel in the Gulf is intra-Gulf. Expatriates and locals flock to the pretty coastal areas such as Doha for long weekends and official holidays.

The days when travellers slept on hotel lobby floors have now been replaced by a surfeit of hotels in most Middle East countries. Nearly all the major hotel chains have over the last 10 to 15 years opened up properties in the area's main cities. The Hilton International started the trend with a 413-room hotel in Istanbul. The group now has 14 hotels in the region with more than 4,000 rooms. Since then Sheraton, Meridien, Ramada, Marriott, Intercontinental, Holiday Inn and Gulf Hotels have opened chains of hotels giving the Middle East well over 25,000 five-star hotel rooms.

The high quality of hotels also means that charges are high and so the possibilities of negotiating package holidays based on cheap accommodation suffers. The problem is made worse by what one travel company called "the vacuum" beneath the deluxe hotel range. However, the existing hotels are quite prepared to offer group deals. Holiday Inn always have some sort of bargain weekend break organised for Arabs and westerners working in the country. Hilton also offer such breaks at their hotels in Fujairah and Al-Ain in the UAE.

While holiday-makers from the UK may be few, Austria and West Germany see the Gulf as a big market for winter breaks. German operators based in Munich carry about 4,000-6,000 passengers to Sharjah in a winter season using charters from Hapag Lloyd. From Austria two companies, Meridien and Neckermann Travel, between them took about 2,000 in 1982/83 using Austrian Airline charters and charging about £650 for a week.

However one of the travel agents says that the numbers may diminish substantially this year because of scare stories in recent months about the oil slick in the Arabian Gulf.

For European airlines the Middle East has been an important market. In 1982 the

20 members of the Association of European Airlines reported a 5.2 per cent growth of passenger traffic on that sector. However little of this passenger traffic derives from holiday-makers. Organisers that operate to other parts of the Gulf and to some of the less well-known parts of the Middle East are few and tend to run breaks for small groups who are more interested in "educational holidays" rather than escaping the winter rain and snow for a bit of desert basking.

Perhaps one of the most specialised of the tour operators is Serenissima Travel, the only tour operator to offer packages to Oman. Obtaining entry permits to Oman is extremely difficult and so the company can only take about 15 people at a time under the guidance of a British ex-ambassador's wife. The fact that there are no special fare structures to the country is reflected in the price of the holiday which, at just under £2,000, including 10 nights in some of Oman's finest hotels, makes it more of a tour than a package.

Another enterprising tour operator is Jasmin Tours which offers holidays to Jordan and hopes to take about 400 there this year. There are also plans to organise a Jordan/UAE joint package holiday in the coming winter season. The latter, made in conjunction with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline would include five nights in Jordan and five nights in Sharjah for a package price of about £850. Jim Smith of Jasmin also offers holidays to Syria which he insists is one of the most relaxed places in the Middle East.

The scope exists for a growth of tourism to the Gulf, but as a spokesman for Dubai National Air Travel Agency (DNATA) asks: "just how much tourism does the area want?" After all, the Gulf countries do not need foreign currency for the time being. The countries are also very wary of becoming like Spain and Greece and open to the less desirable influences of the West. But on a small scale holidays even to places like Saudi Arabia to see oil wells and platforms could be of interest to some people. While the Airlines and the hotels can thrive on business travel they do not feel the need to encourage tourists. Until they do, holidaymakers to the Middle East will remain loyal to the travel agents' favourites Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

Toby Odore
Middle East Economic Digest

An airline dream

Continued from page 11

five Boeing E3A Sentry early-warning aircraft, and 60 McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle fighters.

When fully operational, this formidable combination will give the kingdom early-warning coverage of her northern borders for 24 hours a day, and fast-reaction capability against intruders. The F15s are to have their range extended with the purchase of six Boeing 707 tankers, and through the addition of "fast pack" fuel tanks.

Even though the Syrian Air Force is heavily backed by the Soviet and other Eastern-bloc air forces, and is having aircraft

lost to the Israelis over Lebanon in 1982, replaced on a one-for-one basis, no other country in the Arab world is likely to approach the advanced nature of the inventory now being installed by the Saudis. But surveys indicate that all Arab air forces have a requirement for new equipment of some type, from transport aircraft to turbo-prop trainers, from radars to cannon shells, and as is the case in the civil sector, world aerospace sees the region as potentially one of its most lucrative markets during the remainder of the 1980s.

Arthur Reed

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THE ARTS

Dennis Russell Davies's reputation stands high in Europe and his native America, but he has never conducted publicly in Britain: he makes his débüt at tomorrow's Prom, in a programme including Henze as well as *The Rite of Spring*. Interview by Paul Griffiths

A happy gift for seizing chances

Davies: "I just like the music"

Musical success stories are normally quick to travel these days, but when Dennis Russell Davies arrives to conduct tomorrow's Prom he will be making his first public appearance in this country, despite the fact that he has been winning golden opinions for his work in concert halls and opera houses across his native America and continental Europe for well over a decade. Quite why he should not have conducted here before is a mystery, to him as much as to anyone else. And it seems all the stranger when so far his career has been blessed with lucky opportunities that, obviously, it has taken a more-than-ordinary talent to seize and vindicate so regularly.

The luck began when he was a student at the Juilliard School in New York. "I had played some I've in a recital, and in the eyes of the administration that made me a modern music specialist. So, when Luciano Berio was forming the Juilliard Ensemble at the school in 1968, I was invited to be the pianist and assistant conductor. I'd been studying both piano and conducting."

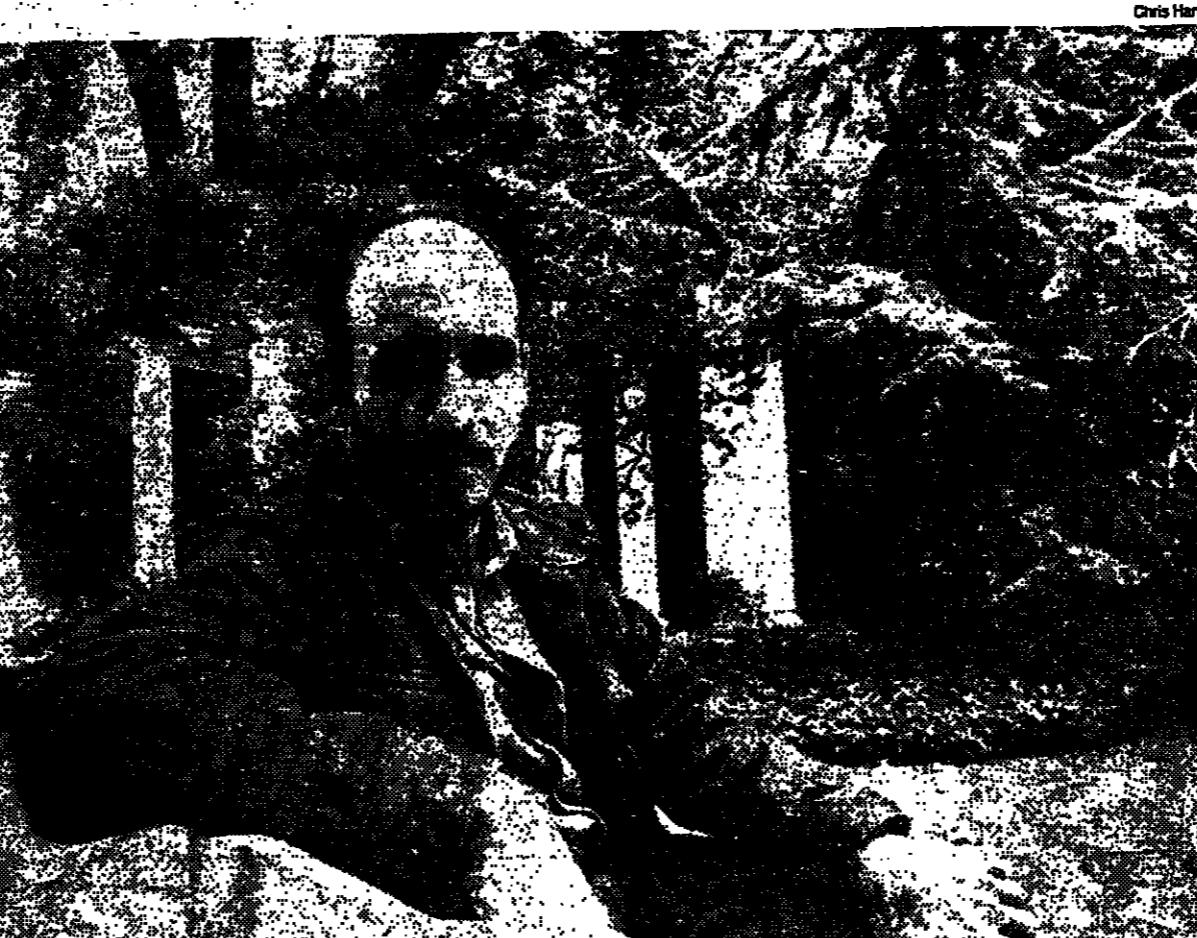
Playing the piano is still something he likes to do, in music that is characteristically various: he has recorded sextets by Danzi and a solo piece by Keith Jarrett, *Ritual for Piano*. But while he was with the

Juilliard Ensemble conducting became his main activity. "I'm a good pianist, but I realized that I would never make an international career as one. And also I like making music with a lot of other people."

He is, indeed, a quiet man but a happily sociable musician. As music director of the Cabrillo Festival, taking place each August at Santa Cruz in California, he has brought about a cheerful meeting place for a personal choice of stars and music. Each year there is a composer-in-residence (Cage last year, Henze this), but the range is wide, from informal recitals to orchestral concerts to outdoor jamborees. It is, in Cage's coinage, a peculiarly "festivalisation" festival.

But Cabrillo is only a part of the Davies story, the summer holiday in a round of engagements that includes conducting American music with the American Composers Orchestra in New York, making guest appearances with orchestras ranging from the Ensemble InterContemporain to the Berlin Philharmonic, and fulfilling the duties of General Music Director in Stuttgart, a post he has held since 1980.

Much of this work has come out of his years with the Juilliard Ensemble,



when through Berio he got to know most of the leading composers of that generation. Berio himself invited Davies to conduct his opera *Opera* at Santa Fe in 1970. "That was important. It was my first big conducting job, and also I met my wife." There was too, the start of an association with Henze, who heard him conduct *Nausicaa* *Ungeheuer* with the Juilliard Ensemble.

"He seemed pleased, and he said he'd like to work with me again. I didn't think anything of it, but about a year later he rang me and asked if I would conduct some new productions he was going to do in Germany. And that was how I came to Stuttgart. First we did Henze's *Boulevard Solitude*, then *We Come to the River*, and then *Die Zauberflöte*, still with Henze producing. That *Zauberflöte* was in 1978; Silvio Varviso was leaving and they asked me if I would take the job."

Taking the Stuttgart post meant leaving his first regular position, with the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra in Minnesota, where he had been music director since 1972. "That was I think it still is - the only full-time professional chamber orchestra in the United States, and so I immediately advertised it as being the best. I didn't

want to do the sort of programmes that Neville Marriner had done so well with the orchestra, concentrating on seventeenth and eighteenth-century music. Instead I wanted to do a lot of modern music, but mixed with classical pieces. So we would have, say, the Carter Double Concerto with Schubert, and we worked a lot with composers there: Carter, Cage, Copland, Berio, Henze."

Yet another fruitful working relationship was with Bruno Maderna.

"I was close to Bruno towards the end of his life. In 1974 he was due to conduct *Pelleas et Melisande* for the Netherlands Opera, and he asked me to be his assistant, with the understanding that I would do whatever he couldn't do. In the event he died a week before rehearsals, and so I took over. That was my first opera in Europe, and that was how I got to Bayreuth, because Harry Kupfer was in the audience, and he asked me if I would conduct the new production of *Flying Dutchman* he was going to do in 1978."

Davies is happy to acknowledge how much he has owed to fortunate meetings like that: another admirer is Alfred Brendel, with whom he is due to perform all the Beethoven piano concertos in two concerts with the

Berlin Philharmonic in September. But, equally, musicians like Brendel and Henze could not have over their loyalties without reason.

"Actually, if people ask me how I've managed to do so much, I usually say it's been through doing too much modern music. You know, in the early days I was always being advised that I shouldn't do too much modern music, that I would become stereotyped. But in fact most of the things I've done have come through working with composers and doing contemporary music."

Nor is there any likelihood that

he will stop. In Stuttgart, next March Davies will be conducting the world premiere of Philip Glass's third opera, *Echphon*; meanwhile there will be more modern music with the BBC Symphony Orchestra in December. There is also his work with the American Composers Orchestra, attempting to correct the "appalling lack of knowledge among American conductors and American orchestras about American music". But it is not just missionary zeal that leads him to programme twentieth-century works so often: "I just like the music." One wishes that were not, coming from a conductor, such an extraordinary statement.

Aix Festival
Crackling Mozart

This year's Festival of Aix-en-Provence has been turning into as much of a celebration of *Anne Racine* as of *Anne Racine*. Three years before the composition of Rameau's *Hippolyte*, the 14-year-old Mozart had witnessed in Milan the premiere of his own *Racine* opera *Mitridate, re di Ponto*. And, just as that was to be his first major public test in the field of *opera seria*, so at Aix Mozart was put on trial once more in the first staging of the opera to be mounted in France.

The first-night audience took the work to their hearts. Its

success was due almost entirely to an exceptionally strong cast of young singers and to the vital musical direction of Theodor Guschbauer (who gave Aix its *Flute* last year), conducting the Nouvel Orchestre Philharmonique de Radio-France. In a work notorious for arias written primarily to glorify the egos of specific singers, many a laudatory *clemenza* here or *Don Giovanni* there rose to the sheer dramatic intensity of projection, while the work's long and taxing recitatives were charged with a momentum which cracked

between stage and pit.

Within the ever-tightening love triangle of the princess Aspasia and the two rival brothers, Sifare and Farnace, Yvonne Kenny, from her first aria, "Al destin" through to her suicide aria "Palid' ombre", fleshed out vocal virtuosity with a performance of emotional breadth. Both in her duets with Aspasia and in her exceptionally wide-ranging solos, Ashley Putnam brought virility and brilliance to the castrato part of Sifare, while Sandra Brown, lowering and menacing as Farnace, compensated for some weaknesses with a characterization of bold and perceptive urgency.

Marvis Martin was a pliable, sweet-voiced Ismene and Joan Rodgers made a creditable trouser-role debut as Arbate; but it was Rockwell Stelle, familiar from the Met, as a *Mitridate* of extraordinary physical and musical stature, who stole the show, bursting his athletic, heroic tenor (in its top register almost a *haute-contre*) into the leaps of "Tu che fede" or moulding almost imperceptibly the harrowing phrases of his second-act vengeance aria.

Amid standing ovations, only the director, Jean-Claude Fell, was boozed. His split-level *mise-en-scène* (an expedient, apparently, to hide the *Hippolyte* set behind), with its Louis XV chair and model or dug into a snowy desert, did at times seem as arbitrary as the neurotic flurries of activity from the Arabian-clad protagonists at every available orchestral interlude. But, in the wide spaces of Gerard Didier's uncluttered decor and telling lighting, enough of the music was able to speak for itself.

Of Nicolas Joel's new production and Ralf Weil's musical direction of *La cenerentola* in the festival's new open-air venue, the Glyndebourne-like grounds of the seventeenth-century Palais Vendôme, the less said the better. Even the superb musicianship and bravura performance of Lucia Valentini-Terrani, standing in for Teresa Berganza as Cenerentola, could do little to lift a performance weighed down by orchestral playing both as heavy and as insipid as the sets and costumes of Patricia Cauchetier and a cast who came nowhere near reaching the demands of Rossini's score.

Twentieth-century music came invigoratingly into the festival under the auspices of the Paris-based Centre Acanthes who, during their week's practical course with Luciano Berio in Aix's Conservatoire Darius Milhaud, presented a "Journée Anton Webern": a concert given by the Ensemble Inter-Contemporain led by Boulez, and an early-evening recital. It was a brave undertaking to present in the open-air cloister of Saint-Sauveur the minutely imagined Five Pieces for string quartet and the Lieder of Op 4, 12, 23 and 25. Jill Gomez, oblivious to the *Angels*, brought to her songs conviction, beauty and perceptive variety.

Students of the Centre presented the fruits of their studies in a public performance of Berio's *On King*. Sara Stowe's vocalise finding echoes and sudden charges of light and energy in the chamber ensemble directed by Olivier Guion.

Hilary Finch

Special Invitation
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RUNNERS
Starring
Jane Asher and James Fox
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Produced by Barry Hanson

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TIME OUT

COUNTRY LIFE
ON SALE NOW
Britain's Prospects for the Admiral's Cup
The chances of Victory '83 challenging the American defender are assessed by Michael Beaumont.
Golf-Course Nature Reserves
Arthur Gilpin's guide to the birds and mammals that may be seen on or around Britain's courses.

Demise of the Pastoral Dog is the border collie's future as a working dog threatened by its recognition as a pedigree breed? asks David Hancock.

Landscape and Masquerade
Nicholas Usherwood travels north to review the bicentennial exhibition of Capability Brown's landscapes, and Eileen Harris looks behind the masks at the Museum of London's Masquerade exhibition.

Theatre
Jauntily musical approach to Shaw

Bashville

Regent's Park

Finding several American companies doing brisk business with pirated adaptations of *Cashed Byron's Profession*, Shaw sat down and wrote his own adaptation, *The Admirable Bashville*, in a week to preserve its stage copyright; choosing the "rigmarole style" of blank verse which main defect was its awkward playing length.

The result was a spirited burlesque (much as Shaw insisted on billing it as his "celebrated drama in blank verse") whose main defect was its awkward playing length. Benny Green has now remedied that drawback, equipping it with numbers by himself and Denis King which bring it up to a full evening's entertainment.

Whatever its future on other stages, this jaunty musical has found its right home in the Open Air Theatre. It has been proved over the years that the shows that thrive best at this address are those that defy the pastoral environment, and *Bashville* defies it with a vengeance.

My heart began sinking during the opening scene in Wiltskien Park with Lydia (Christina Collier), its languishing owner, bewailing her solitary state to a sympathetic chorus of amplified bird-song. But once the pugilistic Byron pops up in the sylvan glade, combining courtship with press-ups and exchanging Shakespearean insults with his bottle-nosed

trainers, you know that everything is going to be all right.

From that glorious opening improbability, David William's production hits a vein of total artificiality from which it never looks back. The action moves on to society comedy in Lydia's town house, with Tim Goodchild's ornate double doors opening straight on to her boudoirs; and hence that he could turn it out quicker than prose.

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To these Shavian effects, Green and King add a rousing set of pastiche Victorian music-hall numbers, accompanied by boisterous players in a fairy-lit bandstand, and proving Shaw's textual pillaging of Shakespeare to be fully compatible with the legacy of Marie Lloyd. Some of the numbers do no more than pad out the playing time, but Mr Green produces some lyrics that have the rhyming wit and street flavour of the Edwart Road, and there are some that really reinforce Shaw's point - such as Byron's mock-tribute to a woman's body.

Engaged opens in the grounds of a Border cottage where braw Angus (Jack Soumer) makes a wee honest living from his illicit whisky still, some poaching and a few sleepers laid across the main Glasgow railway line to dislodge delayed travellers for opportune and doubtless overpriced hospitalisation.

Gilbert's well-to-do hero, Cheviot Hill ("I have heard of the Cheviot Hills somewhere," someone remarks) is a saughty boy who would not have lasted five minutes under the Mike-Hodge's *Bashville*, the butler-pugilist, earns his title reference

in spite of the smallness of the part.

Ewart James Walter's Cetewayo also gets some serious debate across in spite of his leopard skins and spear-brandishing retinue.

What might have turned out a very tired old joke proved to have a great deal of substance. As always with Shaw, you get more than you were expecting.

Irving Wardle

Engaged

Arts

W. S. Gilbert's comedy was written in 1877, when *The Sorcerer* was going into production and the later Savoy operas were just a twinkle in their father's eye. Last seen in London at the National in 1975, it views the expressions of feeling round the Victorian marriage market with a cynicism that makes Bert Jonson and Wycherley seem full of the milk of human kindness. Mercilessly honest and extremely funny, it is a brave choice of play for a small new management.

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Rightly Mr. Preston realized that he could do nothing but continue peacefully as if nothing was happening, and the injury was somehow repaired in time for him to end the adagio on an unresolved chord sustained in a Messiaen-like image of infinity.

After this the fugue theme of the finale came swaggering in toughly, ready to do business. And business it did, bringing the Sonata to its conclusion in another brave triumph that this time had no accidents.

After the interval the BBC Symphony Orchestra assembled to play Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony, a work well suited to stand by itself but perhaps not easy to come to cold. That

might excuse the want of solidity in this performance. Günther Herbig, the conductor, was beating out each bar very decisively but not looking much further into the future, so that phrasing was rarely other than blankly ordinary and the work's superb changes of rhythmic gear brought no lift. At the syncopations in the first movement or the dotted trot in the finale there resulted a sense of the heavens wheel, instead of which Mr. Herbig generated only a mild feeling that something had changed.

In terms of sonority, too, the performance lacked weight. Mr. Herbig put much into the contrast between the strings and his enlarged wind band, but his staccato were more snappish than massive, and generally the result was to accentuate what is most obvious in the score. It may be argued that the "Eroica" is a blatant work, but if so its blanclanies ought to sound new, and not long endured.

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though modestly staged (surreal sets might have done better), Roland Oliver's production grasps the ironies. Paul Arlington, a born if unobtrusive farceur, brings a broad, abrasive style to Cheviot's multiple protestations of fidelity and parsimonious view of marriage as owning his wife's 17/6-a-yard wedding dress.

Angela Cheyne as the heiress Belinda is too twentieth-century but capitalizes on sentences like "Before I actually consent to take the irrevocable step that will place me on the pinnacle of my fondest hopes, you must give me some definite idea of your pecuniary position". Julie Christian Young, more impressively, confronts life as Cheviot's other (possible) bride with rare but crushing glimpses of the iron hand in the lace glove and a formidable knowledge of the 1862 Companies Act.

Even homely Magie (Lindy Whiteford) and her mother (Greta Wicks) advance on him with self-interest sauced to taste with sex-appeal and false modesty combined. *Engaged* gives no relief, but it uses the heartlessness of farce more expertly than most satirists have dared to.

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823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834
835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846
847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858
859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870
871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882
883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894
895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906
907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918
919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930
931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942
943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954
955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966
967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978
979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990

CRICKET: HAMPSHIRE, KENT, MIDDLESEX AND SOMERSET REACH NATWEST TROPHY SEMI-FINALS

The four men who came to the fore in NatWest's last eight

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

HOVE: Somerset beat Sussex by seven wickets

It was over soon after 3.00, with Somerset through to the NatWest Trophy semi-finals. The crowd, which had filled every seat, were left wondering what to do, as they have known they would be from early in the day. Sussex, having been put in, were bowled out for 65. For Somerset to knock those off was a formality.

It was an awful anti-climax. The pitch was not a very good, there being a lot of lateral movement and occasionally a nasty bounce. There was no excuse, though, for Sussex to be bowled out in such glorious weather for so few. Obviously they are hopelessly short of form and confidence. Besides that, they were missing Greig and le Roux, who were injured. But they should have managed a 150 – enough to have made a game of it.

As although to do what he could to cheer things up in the time at his disposal, Richards hit four fours and a six, mostly



Gard, of Somerset



Jarvis, of Kent



Barlow, of Middlesex

Smith, of Hampshire

Match that was over soon after the crowds were turned away

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

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As although to do what he could to cheer things up in the time at his disposal, Richards hit four fours and a six, mostly

off Pigott, just before the finish. It was a bit of luck that Roebuck, who had taken 17 overs to make eight, got out and let Richards in. Hitting at everything, Richards was himself out with Somerset still needing six to win. Whereupon, ironically, Sussex made life briefly embarrassing for Somerset.

With three needed, Lloyds had to retire hurt after being hit on the forehead as he hooked at Colin Wells. With two needed, Denning was left before and the match finished with Popplewell and Slocum making quite a meal of the last single. Having made a hash of the match, Sussex then did the same with their public relations, insisting that the ground should be cleared by 4.15 when many were enjoying still being there.

Play began at 10.30, the pavement lined with people who had to be turned away. Every ticket had been sold in advance. Within an hour Sussex were 26 for 6 and the match to all intents and purposes, was over. The prospect of watching Botham bowl had decided the chairman of selectors to have a day away from his office and

Alan Wells, Imran and Parker, like Mendis, were all out speculating outside the off

stump, the ball in each case leaving them. With Sussex needing more than anything, to lay some sort of foundation, even if it took time, this was poor batting. Barclay was picked up at short leg off bat and pad, Popplewell falling forward for the catch; Gould, having snicked his first ball for four, was yorked by the second.

Imran, not known for his outspoken admiration of English tinsmithing, passed his return to the pavilion, casting lethal looks at David Shepherd, who had given him out. When the ball brushed his right glove Imran was of the opinion that, in trying to get himself out of trouble, he had taken his right hand off the handle. The law says the striker shall be out caught if the ball "touches below the wrist his hand or glove, holding the bat..." It was a nice technical point.

Sussex, 59 for eight after 37 overs at lunch, were all out a quarter of an hour afterwards, sorry as much for the crowd as for themselves that they had not batted better. Their bowlers – Pigott, Colin Wells and Reeve – tried hard to the last. But it was no good. It had been the intention for Imran to bowl his 12 overs off his Sunday run. In the event, there was no point in risking him.

SUSSEX:
G D Mendis c Gard b Botham 4
J R Barclay b Popplewell b Garner 1
A J Denning b Popplewell b Garner 1
Saran Khan c Gard b Botham 1
J J Gard b Botham 1
C M Wells b Botham 1
J G Botham b Botham 1
C P Popplewell b Botham 1
C P Phillips c Gard b Richards 13
A C S Piggott b Garner 17
J R Reeve b Botham 1
C E Walker b Botham 1
G D Wicks b Botham 1
Extras (4, 1, 0, 2) 4

Total (60.0 overs) 65
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-8, 2-18, 3-20, 4-21, 5-24, 6-27, 7-35, 8-54, 9-64, 10-65.

BOWLING: Garner 11-7-8-4; Botham 6.4-4-2-4; Richards 11-1-21-1; Dring 7-7-11-1; Mendis 2-1-10-1.

SOMERSET:
J W Lloys retired hurt 22
P M Botham 4-0-6 0-0 C M Wells 20
P W Denning 1-0-0 0-0 Reeve 20
N M Popplewell not out 1
P A Slocum 1-0-0 0-0 Slocum 1
Extras (4, 1, 0, 2) 5

Total (59.0 overs) 59
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-1, 3-1, 4-1, 5-1, 6-1, 7-1, 8-1, 9-1, 10-1, 11-1, 12-1, 13-1, 14-1, 15-1, 16-1, 17-1, 18-1, 19-1, 20-1, 21-1, 22-1, 23-1, 24-1, 25-1, 26-1, 27-1, 28-1, 29-1, 30-1, 31-1, 32-1, 33-1, 34-1, 35-1, 36-1, 37-1, 38-1, 39-1, 40-1, 41-1, 42-1, 43-1, 44-1, 45-1, 46-1, 47-1, 48-1, 49-1, 50-1, 51-1, 52-1, 53-1, 54-1, 55-1, 56-1, 57-1, 58-1, 59-1.

BOWLING: Piggott 8-2-11-0; Reeve 8-5-4-2-5; Wicks 8-0-15-1.

Umpires: C Cook and D R Shepherd.

HOVE: Gard (Somerset)

Just what the chairman came to see: Botham bowls Goss

Middlesex march inexorably on

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Middlesex beat Northamptonshire by seven wickets

Middlesex maintained their conqueror's progress on almost every cricket from this summer with a crushing victory here over the NatWest trophy semi-final round. They restricted the strong Northamptonshire batting side to 198 and then scored the necessary runs in unbroken style.

Willey made several firm hits and has just pulled Gossing almost disdainfully for his fifth four when next ball he skied a catch to deep point, trying to repeat the stroke. Stack had two overs left when he returned after lunch and Kapil Dev, in the first, led forward and was stumped, as his rear heel momenta left the ground.

Downing had over his considerable skill on the match by catching Willey, who was undone outside the off stump by a ball which bounced more than most. Gossing played sensibly but he and Malleret were bowled in the same over and there could be no effective closing shot.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:
G Cook b Botham 2
J M Stack b Botham 1
P Willey b Botham 1
A Lonsdale b Botham 1
R G Williams b Botham 1
J D Malleret b Botham 1
D J Patel b Botham 1
N Gossing not out 1
R M Botham not out 1
T M Lonsdale not out 1
Extras (4, 0, 2) 2

Total (9 wkt, 60 overs) 201

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-27, 3-15, 4-17, 5-18, 6-167, 7-194, 8-184, 9-182, 10-178, 11-173, 12-172, 13-171, 14-170, 15-169, 16-168, 17-167, 18-166, 19-165, 20-164, 21-163, 22-162, 23-161, 24-160, 25-159, 26-158, 27-157, 28-156, 29-155, 30-154, 31-153, 32-152, 33-151, 34-150, 35-149, 36-148, 37-147, 38-146, 39-145, 40-144, 41-143, 42-142, 43-141, 44-140, 45-139, 46-138, 47-137, 48-136, 49-135, 50-134, 51-133, 52-132, 53-131, 54-130, 55-129, 56-128, 57-127, 58-126, 59-125, 60-124, 61-123, 62-122, 63-121, 64-120, 65-119, 66-118, 67-117, 68-116, 69-115, 70-114, 71-113, 72-112, 73-111, 74-110, 75-109, 76-108, 77-107, 78-106, 79-105, 80-104, 81-103, 82-102, 83-101, 84-100, 85-99, 86-98, 87-97, 88-96, 89-95, 90-94, 91-93, 92-92, 93-91, 94-90, 95-89, 96-88, 97-87, 98-86, 99-85, 100-84, 101-83, 102-82, 103-81, 104-80, 105-79, 106-78, 107-77, 108-76, 109-75, 110-74, 111-73, 112-72, 113-71, 114-70, 115-69, 116-68, 117-67, 118-66, 119-65, 120-64, 121-63, 122-62, 123-61, 124-60, 125-59, 126-58, 127-57, 128-56, 129-55, 130-54, 131-53, 132-52, 133-51, 134-50, 135-49, 136-48, 137-47, 138-46, 139-45, 140-44, 141-43, 142-42, 143-41, 144-40, 145-39, 146-38, 147-37, 148-36, 149-35, 150-34, 151-33, 152-32, 153-31, 154-30, 155-29, 156-28, 157-27, 158-26, 159-25, 160-24, 161-23, 162-22, 163-21, 164-20, 165-19, 166-18, 167-17, 168-16, 169-15, 170-14, 171-13, 172-12, 173-11, 174-10, 175-9, 176-8, 177-7, 178-6, 179-5, 180-4, 181-3, 182-2, 183-1, 184-0.

Total (9 wkt, 60 overs) 198

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-27, 3-15, 4-17, 5-18, 6-167, 7-194, 8-184, 9-182, 10-178, 11-173, 12-172, 13-171, 14-170, 15-169, 16-168, 17-167, 18-166, 19-165, 20-164, 21-163, 22-162, 23-161, 24-160, 25-159, 26-158, 27-157, 28-156, 29-155, 30-154, 31-153, 32-152, 33-151, 34-150, 35-149, 36-148, 37-147, 38-146, 39-145, 40-144, 41-143, 42-142, 43-141, 44-140, 45-139, 46-138, 47-137, 48-136, 49-135, 50-134, 51-133, 52-132, 53-131, 54-130, 55-129, 56-128, 57-127, 58-126, 59-125, 60-124, 61-123, 62-122, 63-121, 64-120, 65-119, 66-118, 67-117, 68-116, 69-115, 70-114, 71-113, 72-112, 73-111, 74-110, 75-109, 76-108, 77-107, 78-106, 79-105, 80-104, 81-103, 82-102, 83-101, 84-100, 85-99, 86-98, 87-97, 88-96, 89-95, 90-94, 91-93, 92-92, 93-91, 94-90, 95-89, 96-88, 97-87, 98-86, 99-85, 100-84, 101-83, 102-82, 103-81, 104-80, 105-79, 106-78, 107-77, 108-76, 109-75, 110-74, 111-73, 112-72, 113-71, 114-70, 115-69, 116-68, 117-67, 118-66, 119-65, 120-64, 121-63, 122-62, 123-61, 124-60, 125-59, 126-58, 127-57, 128-56, 129-55, 130-54, 131-53, 132-52, 133-51, 134-50, 135-49, 136-48, 137-47, 138-46, 139-45, 140-44, 141-43, 142-42, 143-41, 144-40, 145-39, 146-38, 147-37, 148-36, 149-35, 150-34, 151-33, 152-32, 153-31, 154-30, 155-29, 156-28, 157-27, 158-26, 159-25, 160-24, 161-23, 162-22, 163-21, 164-20, 165-19, 166-18, 167-17, 168-16, 169-15, 170-14, 171-13, 172-12, 173-11, 174-10, 175-9, 176-8, 177-7, 178-6, 179-5, 180-4, 181-3, 182-2, 183-1, 184-0.

Total (9 wkt, 60 overs) 198

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-27, 3-15, 4-17, 5-18, 6-167, 7-194, 8-184, 9-182, 10-178, 11-173, 12-172, 13-171, 14-170, 15-169, 16-168, 17-167, 18-166, 19-165, 20-164, 21-163, 22-162, 23-161, 24-160, 25-159, 26-158, 27-157, 28-156, 29-155, 30-154, 31-153, 32-152, 33-151, 34-150, 35-149, 36-148, 37-147, 38-146, 39-145, 40-144, 41-143, 42-142, 43-141, 44-140, 45-139, 46-138, 47-137, 48-136, 49-135, 50-134, 51-133, 52-132, 53-131, 54-130, 55-129, 56-128, 57-127, 58-126, 59-125, 60-124, 61-123, 62-122, 63-121, 64-120, 65-119, 66-118, 67-117, 68-116, 69-115, 70-114, 71-113, 72-112, 73-111, 74-110, 75-109, 76-108, 77-107, 78-106, 79-105, 80-104, 81-103, 82-102, 83-101, 84-100, 85-99, 86-98, 87-97, 88-96, 89-95, 90-94, 91-93, 92-92, 93-91, 94-90, 95-89, 96-88, 97-87, 98-86, 99-85, 100-84, 101-83, 102-82, 103-81, 104-80, 105-79, 106-78

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

8.00 *Cashbox AM*. News, sport, weather, travel on electric noticeboard. After 8.30, you'll need a television set.

8.30 *Breakfast Time*. Selina Scott and Mike Smith share the sofa between news at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Sport at 8.45, 7.45 and 8.30; *You and Your Money* at 7.30; pop video 7.55; Star-guest at 8.05; Chris Tarrant in Great Yarmouth at 8.55, 7.15, 7.35, 8.15, 8.45.

TV-2am

8.25 *Good Morning Britain*: Anne Diamond and Martin Walmsley present news at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.45; Sport at 8.45, 7.45 and 8.30; *You and Your Money* at 7.30; pop video 7.55; Star-guest at 8.05; Chris Tarrant in Great Yarmouth at 8.55, 7.15, 7.35, 8.15, 8.45.

ITV/LONDON

8.25 *Thames news headlines* followed by *Seaside Street*. 10.25 *Science International*. 10.35 *Struggle Beneath the Sea*. The *Mudskipper* fish spends more time on dry land than in the sea. 11.00 *The History of the Motor Car*, in six parts (1). 11.25 *World Famous Fairy Tales: The Ant and the Grasshopper*. Cartoon. 11.35 *Freetime*.

12.00 *Hegerty, Hegerty* (and at 4.00, 12.10) *Get Up and Go!* With Beryl Reid. 12.30 *The Sullivans*. Alice returns after her riverside flight.

1.00 *News, 12.00 Times News*, 1.30 *Emmerdale Farm* (r).

2.00 *A Plus Revisited*. Before the bulldozers marched in, naturalist Janet Marsh showed Kay Ayre the delights of the Ichen Valley. A stretch of farmland will soon cover it (r).

2.30 *Funny Men*. Born-in-a-trunk saga with Jimmy Jewel, in 1952. 3.30 *Survival*. Elm.

4.00 *Hegerty, Hegerty* (r), 4.15 *Vicar of Dibley*. Cartoon. 4.20 *Seafar*. Children's TV star Flora Benjamin braves the studio jungle (r). 4.45 *Home*. Australian serial set in a welfare home.

5.15 *The Young Doctors*. Sister Scott's secret must be kept.

5.45 *News, 6.00 Times News*.

6.25 *Help Special*. Four extended editions begin with the demise of single people who can't afford a home.

6.40 *Carry On Laughing*. Am I right in detecting a hint of the caviller in the title of these repeated repeats of over-exploited *Carry On comedies*?

7.10 *I Simply Can't See*. Ten-year-old Louise Byers is the heroine of this report on coping with blindness, though she would be the last to profess any special courage, intelligence and humour are her weapons against her disability.

7.40 *Film: Bounty Hunter* (1981) TV move presumably meant to lead to a series, and presumably turned down by the American networks when Lee Majors died in *The Fall Guy*. The hero here is a similarly indestructible chaser after ball jumpers, and is apparently modelled on an ex-Marine turned bounty hunter called Stan Riven. Ron Leibman plays him, while Bo Ruckler acts as his quarry, an ascender who threatens his disabled son.

8.30 *European Connections*: Second insight into life across the Channel visits Lyon and the Camargue (see *Choice*).

10.00 *News at Ten*, followed by *Thames News Headlines*.

10.30 *Shelley*. The literate layabout (Hywel Bennett) is taxed on life and the universe at his local cafe (r).

11.00 *A Sense of the Past: Great Gardens of Sleep* is the subtitle, though followers of the history-on-your-doorstep series with Graham Garden might consider that too much, despite its late broadcast. In fact it refers to interesting connections like Highgate and the Necropolis in Glasgow. The cameras were there at the height of a student campaign for higher grants.

10.55 *Tom Jones Now*. The expatriot singer with guest Lola Falana. News headlines.

11.20 *The 20th Century Remembered*. By Lord Hailsham, who focuses on the 1950s and 60s.

11.55 *So You Want to Stop Smoking*. Monty Python's Michael Palin did it.

12.00 *Holiday weather and closedown*.

12.15 *Close*. Stan Phillips reads.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m VHF 92-95; BBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/260m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 643kHz/463m

ENTERTAINMENTS

XX West credit: accepted by telephone from the BBC. XX East credit: accepted by telephone from the BBC. XX West credit: accepted by telephone from the BBC. XX East credit: accepted by telephone from the BBC.

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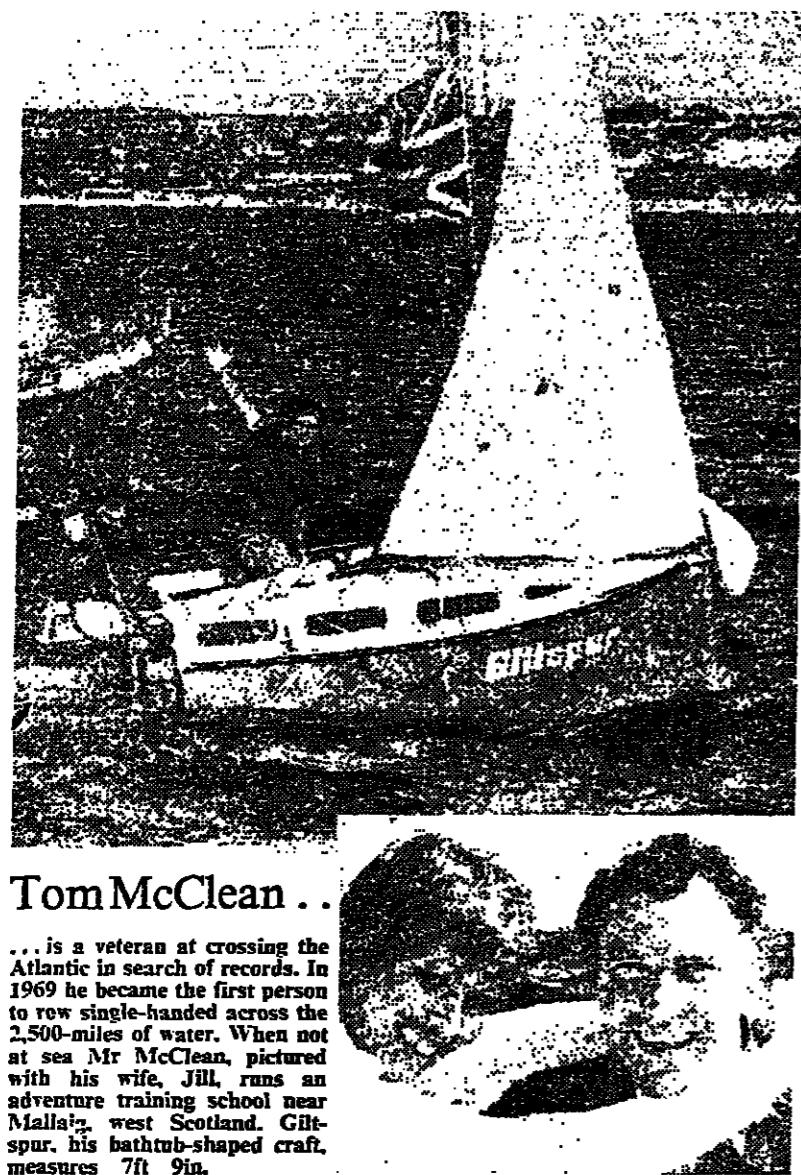
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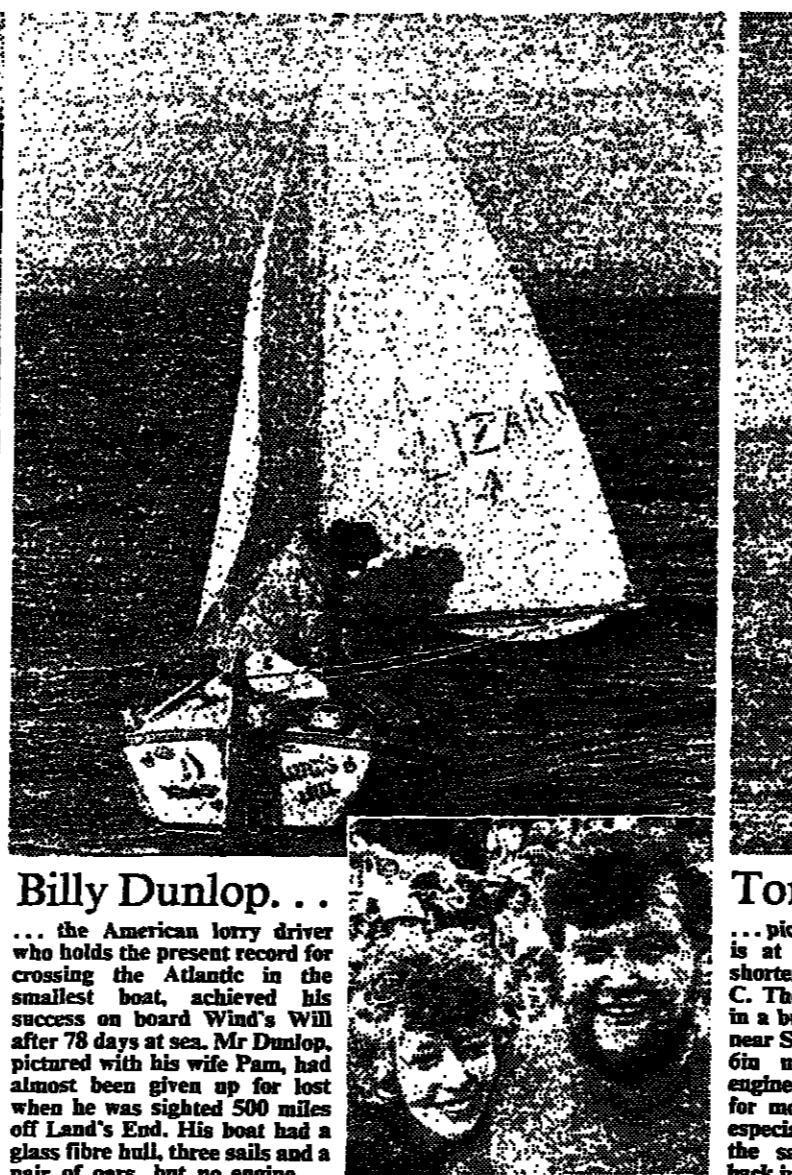
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ROYAL



Tom McClean...

... is a veteran at crossing the Atlantic in search of records. In 1969 he became the first person to row single-handed across the 2,500-miles of water. When not at sea Mr McClean, pictured with his wife, Jill, runs an adventure training school near Mallacraig, west Scotland. Gillspruit, his bathtub-shaped craft, measures 7ft 9in.



Billy Dunlop...

... the American lorry driver who holds the present record for crossing the Atlantic in the smallest boat, achieved his success on board Wind's Will after 78 days at sea. Mr Dunlop, pictured with his wife Pam, had almost been given up for lost when he was sighted 500 miles off Land's End. His boat had a glass fibre hull, three sails and a pair of oars, but no engine.



Tom McNally...

... pictured with his wife Cathy, is at 5ft 11in just 11 inches shorter than his boat, The Big C. The wooden craft, sheathed in a bullet-proof skin, was built near Southampton. It has a 13ft 6in mast. Mr McNally, an engineer, will lie full length in it for most of the crossing. It is especially designed so that all the sail handling ropes lead back into the cockpit.

Winning by a short prow in cockleshell battle of the Atlantic

Almost a year to the day after setting, and quickly losing, the record for crossing the Atlantic in the smallest boat, Tom McClean, aged 40, is about to recapture the title — almost certainly to have it quickly snatched away yet again (Richard Evans writes).

The former SAS man, who set off on his latest Atlantic voyage from Canada 55 days ago on board his tiny yacht, Gillspruit, measuring just 7ft 9in long, is now about 100 miles off the coast of

Portugal, having been blown south by strong headwinds.

When he reaches land today or tomorrow he will have broken the record set by Billy Dunlop, a 16-stone American, who sailed into Falmouth last August aboard Wind's Will, his 9ft 7in craft — 17 days after Mr McClean had crossed the Atlantic in a yacht eight and one eighth inches longer.

But Mr McClean's victory cel-

brations will be tempered by the news that another Briton has already set out to break his new record.

Tom McNally, also aged 40, from Widnes, left Heathrow yesterday bound for Newfoundland, from where he will attempt to sail back to Britain in a boat 6ft 11in long. "I am confident I will break the record", he said before leaving home. "It is something I have always wanted to do."

There is keen rivalry between him and

Mr McClean. "He tried to fool me by leaking the news that his boat was 8ft 10in long", he added. "But I know that this was just a ploy to trick me into commissioning a boat that would not be small enough to take the record.

"Tom McClean now knows that I have a smaller boat than his — and has very sportingly sent me a message wishing my venture the best of luck."

His trip, in aid of Cancer Research,

has taken him eight years to plan and has cost £13,000. Although he had five years' experience with trawlers in Icelandic waters, he had little yachting experience before he began sea trials in his specially designed boat, named The Big C.

The North Atlantic is no place for the lumpy fringe of bathtub sailors. I am not irresponsible, and while I love adventure I have taken every possible precaution to ensure that I will live to pursue that love", he said.

FT reaches peace settlement with striking print union

Continued from page 1

Times chairman said: "I don't think we could have got this agreement one day earlier than we got it."

He said the company had won productivity concessions, including the running of printing machines at faster speeds to obtain a nightly print run of 275,000 copies, and the use of

new equipment to achieve colour printing across two crews.

He added: "I am not saying it is a victory. Nobody can have a victory when the employers will have lost £10m and the men have lost earnings of £1.2m."

The NGA is also thought to have spent more than £100,000 in dispute benefits after bringing out all its 270 members in

mediator's report which was personally underwritten by Mr Murray, emerges with a somewhat impaired image.

Last night the TUC wanted it to be known that its "capacity to deliver" had been vindicated.

An Acas spokesman said one aim now was a disputes procedure for the introduction of new technology.

Mr McClean, "He tried to fool me by leaking the news that his boat was 8ft 10in long", he added. "But I know that this was just a ploy to trick me into commissioning a boat that would not be small enough to take the record.

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Lawson to identify job-creating sectors

Continued from page 1

said, included lack of skills and training, geographical mobility, the tax structure and financial constraint on companies wanting to market new products.

The Government said yesterday that unemployed 16 and 17-year-olds who join the Armed Forces Youth Training Scheme will receive between £30 and

£50 per week less spending money than youngsters recruited into the armed forces under normal procedures, Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, writes.

They will receive the normal youth training scheme pay of £25 a week, less a food and accommodation deduction of about £10. Recruitment for the

one-year training begins today.

In announcing further details of the scheme, Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said that when the scheme was fully in operation — by about the middle of next year — it was hoped that it would provide 5,000 places for young people.

City Editor's Comment, page 17

Leading article, page 9

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen embarks on HMY Britannia to cruise the Western Isles, at Southampton Dock, 5.35.

New exhibitions

New aspects of the Borders Entries to art competition, Traquair House, Innerleithen; daily 10.30 to 5.30 (until Aug 31).

Flower paintings and drawings by Jillian McDonald, Woodland Centre, near Jedburgh; daily 1 to 5.30 until Aug 21, then Sundays. Wednesdays and bank holidays only.

Local crafts and Scottish landscape photography, Borders Craft Centre, Bonjedward, near Jedburgh; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30, Sun 12 to 5.30 (until Aug 31).

Minstrels of the Scottish Borders. Costume figures by Anne Carrick and tapestries by Macdonald Scott, Smallholm Tower, near Edinburgh; Mon, Thurs to Sat 9.30 to 11, Tues, Wed and Sun 2 to 6 (until Sept 27).

The Floating World: Japanese prints, Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 28).

Artistic impressions of the Undercliff from Whitby to today, Carisbrooke Castle, Newport, Isle of Wight; Mon to Sun 9.30 to 6.30.

Paintings by Mary Rose Hardy and Sidney Sadgrave, Tunbridge Wells Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Mount Pleasant, Mon to Fri 10 to 12, Sat 9.30 to 5 (until Aug 11).

Paintings by Scott Valentine, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; 11 to 5 (ends today).

Talks, lectures. Some London talks about her paintings, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; 7.15.

Creepy Crawlers — for children aged 8 and over, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh; 10.30 to 12.30.

Music. Organ recital by Marcus Scaly, Bath Abbey, 1.

Recital by János Székely, St David's Hall, Cardiff; 1.10.

Concert by Ulster Orchestra, New University of Ulster, Coleraine; 8.

Recital by Yuko Inoue (viola) and Ka Kit Tam (piano), St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury; 10.

Concert by Francis Jackson, St Mary's Cathedral, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh; 8.

Antiques Fair, Aldeburgh Festival Concert Hall, Snape Maltings, 11 to 8 today and tomorrow; 11 to 6 Saturday.

Royal Manx Agricultural Show, King George V Park, Douglas, Isle of Man; 9 to 6.

Cardiff Searchlight Tattoo, Cardiff Castle; 24 to 25.

4 Excited by exchanges in Round Ten (6.2).

5 Sister on Channel Islands takes round Pope's representative (6).

6 Vessel holding survivors after being blown up (6).

7 Abbey sources (9).

8 One has key, after breaking the code (5).

9 Squeeze into cupboard (5).

10 Arbutus: Seat: Edinburgh's volcano (fairly strenuous), meet Main Hall, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh; 2.

11 Snare Antiques Fair, Aldeburgh Festival Concert Hall, Snape Maltings, 11 to 8 today and tomorrow; 11 to 6 Saturday.

12 Parrot plant — bit of thrush-foot? (9).

13 Market surplus in one part of range (8).

14 Jack's original name for Ernest Moncrieff (8).

15 Put an end to drink? (6).

16 Understanding West is party to opening of mission (6).

17 Herbert has the same bug (5).

18 Dim vision of river in network titles (5).

19 Weird sort of house where he'd find Sally ensconced (7).

20 Food! I'm going into a fast! (7).

21 Such courage shown perhaps at this auction? (5).

22 Mother is back in the old country (4).

23 Tory assembly in city of Paris (4).

24 See company with deficit — America makes it a huge figure (8).

25 Love-sickness? (9).

26 Shylock's friend returned but a pound (5).

27 Weird sort of house where he'd find Sally ensconced (7).

28 Food! I'm going into a fast! (7).

29 Such courage shown perhaps at this auction? (5).

30 A beasty collection of people I agree in a way (9).

DOWN

1 Writer takes note, everything having significance (4-5).

2 Arrive hanging of Dr Gibbon? (5).

3 Government Department makes eastern waterway test (8).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 6

Exhibitions in progress

Man and his environment, National Museum of Wales, Oriel y Gwir, Llanberis, Gwynedd; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (until Sept 18).

Cirencester and Conflict: Life on the home front in the two world wars, Corinium Museum, Cirencester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until Sept 27).

The Floating World: Japanese prints, Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery, Kelvingrove, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Sept 28).

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